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CYPRUS

ANNUAL

MEDICAL & SANITARY REPORT

1933

PRICE FOUR SHILLINGS

NICOSIA:
Printed at the Cyprus Government Printing Office
1934

[Nov., 1934. M.P. 262/34.]

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,
NICOSIA, CYPRUS,
3rd May, 1934.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit for the information of His Excellency the Governor, and for transmission to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State, the Medical Report on the Health and Sanitary Conditions of Cyprus, for the year 1933, *together with the returns, etc., appended thereto.*

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
CYRIL H. CUFF,
Acting Senior Medical Officer.

The Honourable
The Colonial Secretary,
Cyprus.

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CONTENTS.

Page.

- I.—Administration 5
  - (A.) Establishment 5
  - (B.) Legal 7
  - (C.) Financial 7
  - (D.) Medical Stores 8
- II.—Public Health 8
  - (A.) General Remarks 8
  - (B.) Diseases 8
    - Diagrams showing percentage of—
      - (A.) General Diseases 9
      - (B.) Communicable Diseases 9
  - (C.) Vital Statistics 10
    - General Population 10
    - Invaliding, etc., Table for European Officials 10
    - Invaliding, etc., Table of Cypriot Officials 11
- III.—Hygiene and Sanitation 11
  - (A.) General Review of Work done and Progress made 11
    - (I.) Administration 11
      - (*a*) General 11
      - (*b*) Personnel 12
    - (II.) Communicable Diseases 12
      - (*a*) Insect-borne Diseases 12
        - Spleen Rates 12
        - Return of Quinine issued by Government 13
        - Return of Anti-Malarial Works carried out 13
      - (*b*) Communicable Diseases other than at (*a*) and (*c*) 13
        - Small-pox and Vaccination 13
        - Plague 14
        - Pulmonary Tuberculosis 14
        - Dysentery 15
        - Diphtheria 15
        - Typhoid 16
        - Paratyphoid A. 16
        - Paratyphoid B. 16
        - Trachoma 16
        - Undulant Fever 16
      - (*c*) Helminthic Diseases 16
        - Schistosomiasis 16
        - Ascaris 16
    - (III.) General Measures of Sanitation 17
      - Sewage Disposal 17
    - (IV.) School Hygiene 17
    - (V.) Industrial Hygiene 17
    - (VI.) Housing and Town Planning 17
  - (B.) Measures taken to spread the knowledge of Hygiene and Sanitation 17
    - Public Lectures 17
    - Health Exhibition 18
    - School for Sanitary Inspectors 18
- IV.—Port Health Work and Administration 18
- V.—Maternal, Child Welfare and Social Hygiene 19
- VI.—Hospitals and Dispensaries 19
  - Statistics for Leper Farm 19
  - Healthy Children of Lepers' Home 19
  - Sanatorium 20
  - Dental Clinics 20
  - Eye Clinics 20
  - Statement of the amount of work performed yearly 20
- VII.—Control of Professional Practice 21
  - (*a*) Medical Council 21
  - (*b*) Medical Practitioners 21
  - (*c*) Dental Practitioners 21
  - (*d*) Druggists and Pharmacists 21
  - (*e*) Control of Dangerous Drugs 21
    - Table of Dangerous Drugs for which Licences to import were granted 21
- VIII.—Meteorology 22
- IX.—Scientific 23
- X.—Recommendations for Future Work 23

APPENDICES.

- A.—Report of Surgical Specialist 24
- B.—Report of Bacteriologist 34
- C.—Report of Analyst 46
- D.—Report of Medical Superintendent, Mental Hospital 58
- E.—Report of Venereal Diseases Officer 62
- F.—Table showing Staff 63
- G.—Table showing Financial Details 65
- H.—Return of Diseases and Deaths 66

ANNUAL MEDICAL & SANITARY REPORT FOR THE YEAR, 1933.

I. ADMINISTRATION.

(A.) ESTABLISHMENT (INCLUDING VACANCIES), ACTING APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

The establishment of the Health Department, Cyprus, consisted, during 1933, of :

MEDICAL STAFF.

1	Director of Health.
1	Surgical Specialist.
1	Government Bacteriologist.
1	Government Analyst.
1	Medical Superintendent, Mental Hospital.
3	Honorary Ophthalmic Surgeons.
3	Honorary Dentists.
3	Travelling Ophthalmic Surgeons.
3	District Medical Officers, 1st Grade.
3	Medical Officers, 1st Grade.
20	Medical Officers, 2nd Grade.
1	School Medical Officer.
12	District Surgeons.

ENGLISH NURSING STAFF, ETC.

4	Matrons.
6	Nursing Sisters.
1	Social Welfare Worker.

OTHER MEDICAL AND SANITARY STAFF.

1	Chief Sanitary Inspector.
6	District Sanitary Inspectors.
7	Sanitary Inspectors, 1st Grade.
17	Sanitary Inspectors, 2nd Grade.
28	Compounders.
1	Medical Storekeeper.
1	Assistant Medical Storekeeper.
1	Housekeeper, Nicosia Hospital.
7	Staff Nurses.
8	Male Orderlies.
13	Probationer Nurses.
1	Head Warder, Mental Hospital.
13	Mental Hospital Attendants.
3	Guards (Leper Farm).
1	Assistant to Analyst.
1	Bacteriological Assistant.
2	Government Midwives.

CLERICAL STAFF.

2	Clerks, 2nd Grade.
1	Clerk, 3rd Grade.
2	Clerks, 4th Grade.
1	Student Clerk.

There are, in addition to the above, Cooks, Servants, Kitchen-boys, House-maids, Ward-maids, Charwomen, Sanitary Labourers, Attendants, Messengers, etc., etc.

PRINCIPAL ACTING APPOINTMENTS.

Name	*Acting Appointment*	*From*	*To*
Dr. Cyril H. Cuff, Surgical Specialist	*Director of Health*	29. 5.33 14.10.33	3. 6.33 31.12.33
Dr. R. L. Cheverton, District Medical Officer	*Director of Health* *Surgical Specialist*	18. 8.33 4. 6.33	27. 8.33 30. 9.33
Dr. H. Symeonides, Medical Officer, 1st Grade	*District Medical Officer*	25. 9.33	24.10.33
Dr. G. M. Pietroni, Medical Officer, 1st Grade	*District Medical Officer*	1. 1.33	15. 3.33
Dr. S. Constantinides, Medical Officer, 2nd Grade	*District Medical Officer*	12.10.33	31.12.33
Dr. P. Anastassiades, Medical Officer, 2nd Grade	*Medical Officer, 1st Grade*	1. 1.33	15. 3.33
Dr. C. H. Howat, District Medical Officer	*Bacteriologist*	1.1 .33	29. 4.33
Mr. L. Haralambides, Asst. to Analyst	*Analyst*	23.12.33	31.12.33
Miss M. M. Murphy, Nursing Sister	*Matron*	20. 3.33 21. 7.33 14.11.33	6. 4.33 29. 7.33 18.11.33
Miss M. McGrail, Nursing Sister	*Matron*	5. 8.33	2. 9.33
Miss H. Hall, Nursing Sister	*Matron*	3. 9.33	31.12.33

NEW APPOINTMENTS.

Name	*Appointment*	*Date*
Dr. M. Kontarinis	*Honorary District Surgeon*	1st Jan., 1933
Dr. Ch. Papaioannou	*do. do.*	do.
Dr. D. Demetriou	*do. do.*	do.
Dr. A. Pavlides	*do. do.*	do.
Dr. N. Amaxopoulos	*do. do.*	do.
Dr. Rudolf Stuppel	*District Medical Officer*	3rd March, 1933
Dr. N. Stylianou	*Honorary District Surgeon*	21st April, 1933
Miss D. M. Harrison	*Nursing Sister*	5th May, 1933
Dr. C. Ph. Kronides	*Medical Officer, 2nd Grade*	9th Oct., 1933
Dr. G. M. Gibbon	*District Medical Officer*	11th Oct., 1933
Dr. C. J. Pantazis	*Honorary Oto-laryngologist, Nicosia General Hospital*	18th Oct., 1933

PROMOTIONS.

Nil.

RETIREMENTS, RESIGNATIONS AND TRANSFERS.

Name	*Post*	*Date*
Dr. C. Myrianthis	*Medical Officer, 2nd Grade*	1st Jan., 1933
Dr. M. Kontarinis	*do. do.*	do.
Dr. M. Lazarides	*do. do.*	do.
Dr. E. Magnis	*do. do.*	do.
Dr. Ch. Papaioannou	*do. do.*	do.
Miss P. M. Lyall	*Social Worker*	28th Sept., 1933
Dr. C. H. Howat	*District Medical Officer*	23rd Oct., 1933
Miss D. M. Harrison	*Nursing Sister*	19th Dec., 1933
Dr. G. C. Strathairn	*Director of Health*	23rd Dec., 1933

DEATHS.

Name	*Post*	*Date*
Dr. N. C. Fekkos	*Medical Officer, 2nd Grade*	8th Oct., 1933

(B.) LIST OF LAWS, ORDERS, REGULATIONS, ETC., AFFECTING PUBLIC HEALTH ENACTED DURING THE YEAR.

The following Laws, Regulations and Orders were passed during the year :—

LAWS.

No. 41 of 1933.—The Missionary Educational and Medical (Alien) Regulation (Amendment) Law.
No. 42 of 1933.—The Registration of Nursing Homes Law.
No. 43 of 1933.—The Cyprus Criminal Code Amendment (No. 2) Law.

REGULATIONS, ORDERS, ETC.

No. of Notice in Gazette	*Subject*
185	The Quarantine (Amendment) Regulations.
224	Regulations under the Dentists Registration Law.
315	Regulations under the Midwifery Law, 1932.
1132	Regulations under the Registration of Nursing Homes Law, 1933.
1156	The Hotel and Public Buildings Regulations Law, 1928.

New Burial Grounds were ordered for :—

No. of Notice in Gazette	*Subject*	*No. of Notice in Gazette*	*Subject*
128	Kithasi	803	Stavrokonou.
288	Akapnou	804	Enkomi (Famagusta)
340	Ay. Nicolaos (F'sta.)	826	Mamonia.
363 & 571	Katydhata	629	Ambelikou.
486	Pitargou	1165	Polystipos.
		662	Gouphes.

Bye-laws were made under the Municipal Corporations Law for :—

No. of Notice in Gazette	*Subject*	*No. of Notice in Gazette*	*Subject*
129, 574	Famagusta	665	Kythrea
130	Kyrenia	664	Limassol
		290, 447, 573	Nicosia

The Public Health (Villages) Law was applied to the following villages :—

No. of Notice in Gazette	*Subject*	*No. of Notice in Gazette*	*Subject*
175	Eledhiou	362	Trakhypedhoula.
802	Statos	910	Androlikou

(C.) FINANCIAL.

The total expenditure of the Health Department was:—

	1931	1932	1933
Personal Emoluments	£25,115 15 4	£24,642 14 6	£22,793 13 6
Other charges	£29,754 11 0	£28,766 10 1	£26,105 0 8
Totals	£54,870 6 4	£53,409 4 7	£48,898 14 5

As compared with the total expenditure of the Island during 1933, £711,092. 10*s*. 1*cp*., this equals 6.87%.

The total revenue of the Health and Sanitary Department, as shown below, amounted to £2,879. 1*s*. 7*cp*.

Revenue.

	£	s.	cp.
1. Sale of Medicines	415	15	4
2. Hospital Receipts	1,225	14	0
3. Other	96	2	0
4. Chemist's Fees	56	0	0
5. Registration of Diplomas	129	4	0
6. Quarantine Dues and Health Certificates	956	6	3
Total	£2,879	1	7

(d.) MEDICAL STORES.

Working of Headquarters Medical Stores during the Year 1933.

	£
Value of stock on 1st January, 1933	6,421
Bought during 1933	4,987
	11,408
Value of stock on 31st December, 1933	3,021
Value of stock issued equals	£8,387

II. PUBLIC HEALTH.

(a.) GENERAL REMARKS.

Owing to the continuation of the drought referred to in the report for 1932, the incidence of malaria still further discreased. In 1931 there were 17,774 cases, in 1932, 12,976, and in 1933 the figure fell to 10,145. The spleen rate for the districts and principal towns shows a corresponding fall.

The increase of persons seen by members of the Department that was noted last year continues. The figure for this was 186,147 made up of 110,896 out-patients, 5,059 in-patients, 50,333 children examined for spleen enlargement, 3,625 new cases at the Venereal Diseases Clinics, 215 at the Mental Hospital and 16,019 examined by the Honorary Dentists.

(b.) DISEASES.

Communicable diseases are dealt with under Section III.

Cancer.—125 out-patients and 136 in-patients are recorded against 112 and 134 of the previous year. (See Appendix A.)

Rheumatism.—The number of cases among out-patients has decreased from 1,400 in 1932 to 1,368 in 1933, while among in-patients it has increased from 42 to 65.

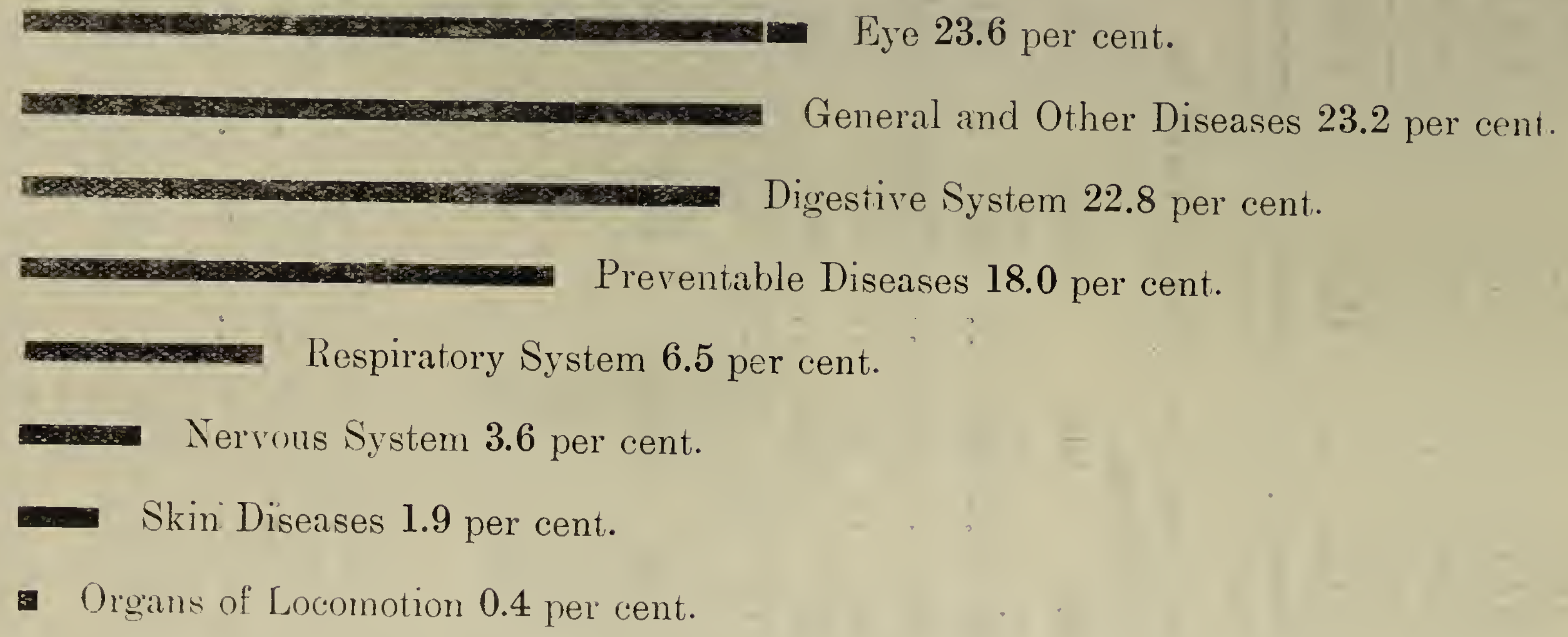
Eye Diseases.—Over 27,000 cases have been seen during the year. The principal condition for which patients seek treatment is trachoma and it's sequelæ. The results of treatment are good and propaganda in the form of lectures and cinema demonstrations is beginning to bear fruit.

Wounds.—Cutting and stabbing instruments account for 1,981 patients ; of these 75% are males.

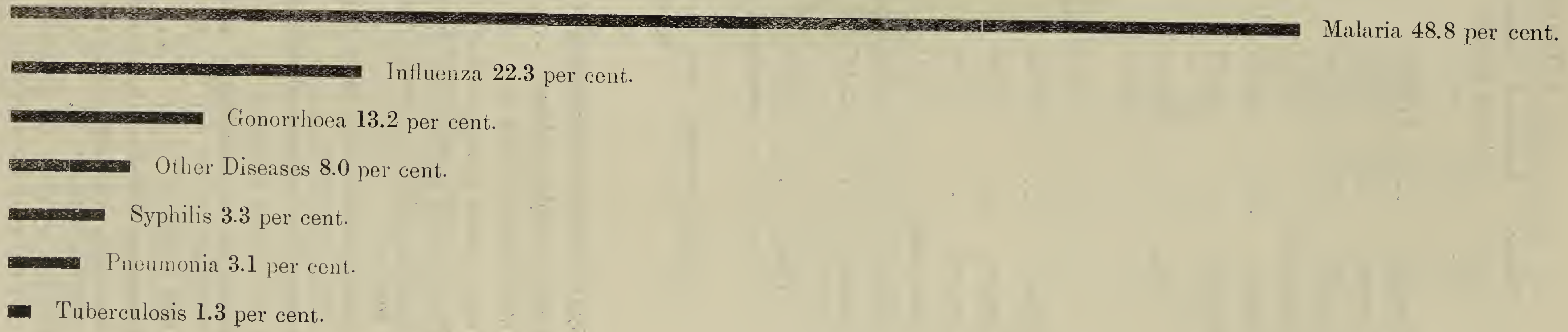
A Graph constructed by the Government Analyst shows a definite seasonal incidence of such crimes of violence, which coincides with the hottest weather.

Venereal Diseases.—Some 3,625 new cases attended for treatment during the year, for full details of which see Appendix E. The problem of dealing with this serious question remains a vexed one—Syphilis is undoubtedly decreasing owing to energetic treatment, but Gonorrhœa remains practically in *statu quo.* Failing further legislation and notification, greater efforts must be made along educational lines, especially in schools, and the possibility of reducing the number of licences to sell alcohol, which is extremely cheap, considered.

(a)—General Systemic and Preventable Diseases



(b)—Communicable Diseases



(c.) VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1933.

District	*Estimated Population at* 30.6.33	*Birth Rate per* 1,000	*Death Rate per* 1,000	*Infantile Mortality Figure.*
Nicosia	113,543	25.4	13.2	118.5
Larnaca	43,793	24.7	12.4	115.5
Limassol	58,604	27.8	16.8	166.5
Famagusta	73,151	30.9	11.4	117.3
Paphos	44,082	29.7	15.8	160.8
Kyrenia	22,886	25.2	14.7	136.6
Total	356,059	27.4	13.8	132.7

For Six Principal Towns.

Nicosia	24,785	21.2	15.0	77.7
Larnaca	12,330	21.1	14.6	130.2
Limassol	15,794	24.2	15.7	114.8
Famagusta	10,631	18.8	9.2	154.2
Paphos	4,604	14.1	11.9	138.4
Kyrenia	2,187	22.4	11.4	102.0
Total	70,331	21.1	13.9	110.3

Table showing the Sick, Invaliding, and Death Rate of European Officers.

	1930	1931	1932	1933
Total number of officials resident	106	97	100	101
Average number resident	95	87	87.6	89.7
Total number on sick list	42	39	42	33
Total number of days on sick list	253	343	393	425
Average daily number on sick list	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.1
Percentage of sick to average number resident	0.44	40.2	42.0	32.6
Average number of days on sick list for each patient	6.0	8.7	9.3	12.8
Average sick time to each resident	3.3	3.5	3.9	4.7
Total number invalided	—	—	—	1
Percentage of invalidings to total residents	—	—	—	0.9
Total deaths	—	—	—	—
Percentage of deaths to total residents	—	—	—	—
Percentage of deaths to total average number resident	—	—	—	—
Number of cases of sickness contracted away from residence	—	—	—	—

Table showing the Sick, Invaliding, and Death Rate of Cypriot Officials.

	1930	1931	1932	1933
	—	—	—	—
Total number of officials resident ..	3,088	2,858	2,821	1,959
Average number resident	3,073	2,846	2,815	1,953
Total number on sick list	2,259	2,628	1,449	1,687
Total number of days on sick list ..	9,271	11,152	7,078	6,592
Average daily number on sick list ..	25.4	30.5	19.3	18.0
Percentage of sick to average number resident	0.73	92.0	51.3	86.1
Average number of days on sick list for each patient	4.1	4.2	4.8	3.9
Average sick time to each resident..	3.0	3.8	2.5	3.3
Total number invalided	13	22	22	4
Percentage of invalidings to total resident	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.2
Total deaths	6	11	16	5
Percentage of deaths to total resident	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.2
Percentage of deaths to total average number resident	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.2
Number of cases of sickness contracted away from residence ..	—	—	—	—

Note.—The figures given above for total number on the Sick list might convey the impression that practically the whole of the Service has been ill during 1933, were it not remembered that, each time an official reports sick and is given even one day's sick leave he counts as a new case. A considerable number of minor maladies occur among the officials, including the Police, and so account for the somewhat large figures. I think that a rather more serious attitude on the part of the Government Medical Officer on the question of issuing Sick Certificates would considerably reduce it.

III. HYGIENE AND SANITATION.

(A.) GENERAL REVIEW OF WORK DONE AND PROGRESS MADE.

I. Administration.

(*a*) *General.*—There is further interest in promoting Public Health shewn by the Municipal Councils. Nicosia, Limassol and Larnaca have now wholetime Sanitary Inspectors, but much remains to be done. Public Health propaganda both in towns and villages has continued, and is undoubtedly helping to spread knowledge on health matters to the more ignorant classes.

An epidemic of Typhoid occurred in a number of villages and necessitated the provision of 3 temporary hospitals—in all 528 cases were reported during the year against 202 in 1932.

The primitive system of indiscriminate use of the open yard, etc., for the disposal of human excreta, coupled with apathy towards general sanitation in villages, has been no doubt the cause of many isolated cases of this disease, but serious epidemics such as that at Monagroulli, Ayios Ermolaos, etc., have been certainly due to the shortage of water, on account of the prevailing drought. The water supplies of many villages having completely dried up, people had to resort to digging shallow wells wherever they could find water, and where water was found, the supply was so meagre that no system of control against pollution was possible.

The usual anti-malarial campaign was carried out.

(*b*) *Personnel.*—The table subjoined gives the permanent staff employed on this work.

	Chief Sanitary Inspectors	District Sanitary Inspectors	Sanitary Inspectors, 1st Grade	Sanitary Inspectors, 2nd Grade	Quarantine Sanitary Inspectors	Government Midwives
Nicosia	—	—	3	3	—	2
Larnaca	—	1	1	2	1	—
Limassol	—	1	2	3	1	—
Famagusta	—	1	1	2	2	—
Paphos	—	2	—	2	—	—
Kyrenia	—	1	—	1	—	—
Colony	1	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1	6	7	13	4	2

Besides these, large numbers of temporary sanitary labourers are employed during the malarial season in dealing with rivers, wells and other collections of water.

II. Communicable Diseases.

(*a*) *Insect-borne Diseases.*

Malaria.—The number of Malaria cases reported was 10,145 as compared with 12,976 in 1932 and 17,774 in 1931. The percentage of Malaria cases was 8.7% of the combined out-patients and in-patients during 1933. The spleen rates in the subjoined tables show a marked improvement over 1932 returns.

Spleen Rate Return for the Six Towns, 1933.

Town	*Total examined*	*Enlarged Spleen*	*Spleen Rate*
Nicosia	3,402	36	1.0
Larnaca and Scala	1,417	9	0.6
Limassol	2,631	29	1.1
Famagusta and Varosha ..	1,611	20	1.2
Ktima and Paphos	694	6	0.8
Kyrenia	435	5	1.1
Total ..	10,190	105	1.0

Spleen Rate Return (October, November and December) for the Six Districts, 1933.

District	*Total examined*	*Enlarged Spleen.*	*Spleen Rate*
Nicosia ..	15,530	1,059	6.8
Larnaca ..	5,568	482	8.6
Limassol ..	8,597	549	6.3
Famagusta ..	10,829	690	6.4
Paphos ..	6,175	757	12.2
Kyrenia ..	3,634	306	8.4
Total ..	50,333	3,843	7.6

GAS OIL, PARIS GREEN, QUININE ISSUED DURING THE YEAR 1933.

Year 1933	Nieosia		Larnaca		Limassol		F'gusta.		Paphos		Kyrenia		Total		Amount of Quinine lb.
	tons	lb.	tons	lb.	tons	lb.	tons	lb.	tons	lb.	tons	lb.	tons	lb.	
Gas Oil ..	6	1.648	3	—	4	156	7	2,096	5	2,197	3	267	30	1,884	
Paris Green	—	108	—	10	—	—	—	136	—	—	—	12	—	266	lbs. oz. gr.
Quinine Sulph. ..	—	86	—	34	—	108	—	50	—	32	—	$20\frac{3}{4}$	—	$330\frac{3}{4}$	330 12 0
Totaquina	—	106	—	8	—	84	—	100	—	54	—	8	—	360	360 0 0
Tab. Quinine Sulph. Grs. II ..	—	No. 28,758	—	No. —	—	No. 11,500	—	No. 11,000	—	No. —	—	No. 2,000	—	No. 53,258	15 3 0 nearly
Tab. Quinine Sulph. Grs. III	—	26,700	—	4,000	—	24,500	—	11,410	—	1,000	—	4,000	—	71,600	30 11 0
Tab. Quinine Sulph. Grs. IV	—	42,000	—	5,500	—	18,000	—	11,000	—	5,500	—	6,000	—	88,000	62 14 0
														Total	799 8 0

DETAILED FIGURES OF IMPORTANT ANTI-MALARIAL WORKS CARRIED OUT.

	Nicosia	Larnaca	Limassol	F'gusta.	Paphos	Kyrenia
River beds, drains, streams, dealt with and new drains made, in miles	$263\frac{1}{3}$	$227\frac{1}{2}$	491	$23\frac{3}{5}$	$430\frac{3}{5}$	88
Wells covered, filled and oiled	18,277	7,453	1,689	24,907	1,631	7,084
Tanks stocked with fish ..	66	31	77	608	13	126
Premises inspected	296,426	161,732	202,524	257,402	60,642	80,646
Number of visits to villages by Sanitary Staff.. ..	2,457	1,536	1,633	4,398	5,842	738
Paris Green used .. lb.	70	46	—	$78\frac{1}{2}$	$40\frac{1}{2}$	—
Gas Oil used .. .. tons	$5\frac{3}{5}$	$1\frac{3}{5}$	$8\frac{1}{5}$	$8\frac{1}{5}$	4	3

The $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles of the marshy area near Athienou village have been drained in co-operation with the village land owners, and it is hoped to extend the drainage work still further in order to safeguard Ayia, Aphania and Melousha villages.

Mosquito Research.—Discovery of species hitherto not described.

Two Anopheles and four other species of mosquitoes have been added to our list of mosquitoes during the year by M. Aziz Eff., M.B.E., the Chief Sanitary Inspector, a list of which is given below :—

1. A. *hyrcanus* discovered at Syrianokhori marsh.
2. A. *algeriensis* discovered at Athienou marsh.
3. *Aedes mariæ*, serg. discovered at seashore, Kyrenia.
4. *Culex martinii*, Medjid, discovered at Athienou marsh.
5. *Culex uranotænia unguiculata* Edw. Syrianokhori.
6. *Culex univittatus*, Theo.

A pamphlet entitled "The Anopheline Mosquitoes of Cyprus" was written by M. Aziz Eff., M.B.E.

(*b*) *Communicable Diseases other than at* (*a*) *and* (*c*).

Smallpox and Vaccination.—No case of smallpox occurred in 1933.

The table below shows the number of vaccinations performed during the year under review.

Number of vaccinations	9,603	
Primary vaccinations		6,453
Successful	4,515	
Unsuccessful	1,580	
Not accounted for	358	
Re-vaccinations		3.150
Successful	771	
Unsuccessful	1,456	
Not accounted for	923	

Plague.—Small catches of rats from the main ports have been continued during the year. Bacteriological examination of these and determination of the species of fleas caught on them was carried out. (See Appendix B.)

Pulmonary Tuberculosis.—The figure for this disease still remains high, 275 cases having been reported during the year, with 30 deaths in the Sanatorium. The figures quoted, however, in my opinion, by no means represent the total number of cases in the Colony. At present, the only means for dealing with these patients is at the Government Sanatorium which has accommodation for 40 patients. Unfortunately the majority of cases admitted are in a hopeless condition, and quite beyond the scope of treatment. The Sanatorium, therefore, becomes an isolation hospital and is not unnaturally feared by the early cases, who might derive benefit from therapy. The question of providing separate accommodation for advanced cases is a pressing one, if the present Sanatorium is to become a Therapeutic Institution.

The following tables give details collected from the notification cards.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

By Sex and Age Groups.

Male	0–	5–	10–	15–	20–	25–	35–	45–	55–	65–	75	NR.	Total	Grand Total.
Nicosia	—	—	—	2	7	9	8	4	3	1	—	—	34	
Larnaca	—	1	—	2	6	2	1	2	1	—	—	—	15	
Limassol	—	—	—	3	8	10	9	7	—	—	—	—	37	
Famagusta	—	—	1	1	3	8	5	2	2	—	—	—	22	
Paphos	—	1	1	1	5	5	4	6	—	—	—	—	23	
Kyrenia	—	—	—	—	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	6	
Total	—	2	2	9	32	35	29	21	6	1	—	—	137	
Female														
Nicosia	—	—	—	5	8	12	3	2	1	—	—	—	31	65
Larnaca	—	—	1	2	2	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	11	26
Limassol	—	—	5	7	8	7	5	1	1	—	—	—	34	71
Famagusta	—	—	1	3	—	6	11	8	3	1	1	—	34	56
Paphos	—	—	2	2	4	10	2	3	1	1	—	—	25	48
Kyrenia	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	9
Total	—	—	9	19	24	41	22	14	6	2	1	—	138	275
Grand total	—	2	11	28	56	76	51	35	12	3	1	—	275	

Cases by Race.

British	*Greek*	*Turk*	*Other*	*Total*
—	202	65	8	275

Cases per 10,000 of Population per District.

Nicosia	5.7
Larnaca	5.9
Limassol	12.1
Famagusta	7.6
Paphos	10.8
Kyrenia	3.9
Whole Colony	7.7

DYSENTERY.

By Sex and Age Groups.

Male	0–	5–	10–	15–	20–	25–	35–	45–	55–	65–	75–	NR.	Total	Grand Total
Nicosia	3	1	4	2	1	2	3	3	—	—	—	—	19	
Larnaca	2	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	8	
Limassol	19	7	2	4	2	7	7	8	9	4	—	—	69	
Famagusta	9	1	—	—	—	4	3	1	1	—	—	—	19	
Paphos	10	1	2	2	1	2	5	5	—	—	1	—	29	
Kyrenia	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	5	
Total	45	10	8	9	5	17	18	18	13	4	2	—	149	
Female														
Nicosia	3	1	—	3	1	3	2	—	1	1	—	—	15	34
Larnaca	1	—	2	2	—	2	1	1	—	2	—	—	11	19
Limassol	16	6	6	3	1	10	8	3	6	2	2	—	63	132
Famagusta	6	2	1	2	1	6	4	1	1	—	—	—	24	43
Paphos	13	4	2	7	1	4	3	3	6	1	—	—	44	73
Kyrenia	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	1	—	—	6	11
Total	40	13	11	17	4	28	18	8	15	7	2	—	163	312
Grand total	85	23	19	26	9	45	36	26	28	11	4	—	312	

Cases by Race.

British	*Greek*	*Turk*	*Other*	*Total*
1 ..	248 ..	62 ..	1 ..	312

Cases per 10,000 of Population per District.

Nicosia	2.9
Larnaca	4.3
Limassol	22.5
Famagusta	5.8
Paphos	16.5
Kyrenia	4.8
Whole Colony	8.7

Cases by Months.

January ..	31	May	15	September ..	17
February ..	8	June	29	October ..	36
March	6	July ..	40	November ..	43
April ..	5	August ..	52	December ..	30

DIPHTHERIA.

The epidemic of Diphtheria which started in 1932 continued during the year under report. 64 cases are recorded.

Cases by Sex and Age Group.

	0–	5–	10–	15–	20–	25–	35–	Over 35	Total.
Male ..	20	5	1	2	—	1	—	—	29
Female ..	17	8	7	1	—	1	—	1	35

Cases by Months.

January ..	22	May	1	September ..	9
February ..	7	June ..	—	October ..	5
March ..	7	July	1	November ..	8
April	—	August ..	1	December ..	3

Cases by Race : British, 2. Greek, 46. Turks, 15. Other, 1. Total, 64.

TYPHOID.

By Sex and Age Groups.

Male	0–	5–	10–	15–	20–	25–	35–	45–	55–	65–	75–	NR.	Total	Grand Total
Nicosia	9	20	5	11	11	5	2	—	2	—	—	—	65	
Larnaca	3	9	13	3	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	34	
Limassol	11	29	18	14	9	14	5	5	2	1	—	—	108	
Famagusta	2	8	4	1	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	19	
Paphos	3	2	4	4	1	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	22	
Kyrenia	2	9	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	
Total	30	77	46	37	25	26	13	5	5	1	—	—	265	
Female														
Nicosia	8	15	7	14	1	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	51	116
Larnaca	4	14	9	9	2	7	2	3	—	—	—	—	50	84
Limassol	14	26	17	21	14	14	13	2	2	—	—	—	123	231
Famagusta	3	3	2	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	14	33
Paphos	1	2	5	3	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	16	38
Kyrenia	1	—	3	2	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	9	26
Total	31	60	43	51	21	28	20	6	2	—	1	—	263	528
Grand total	61	137	89	88	46	54	33	11	7	1	1	—	—	528

Cases by Months.

January	29	May	4	September ..	113
February ..	9	June ..	17	October ..	75
March	8	July	55	November ..	54
April	9	August ..	113	December ..	42

Cases by Race: British, 2. Greek, 468. Turk, 46. Other, 12.

Cases per 10,000 of Population per District.

Nicosia	10.2
Larnaca	19.1
Limassol	39.4
Famagusta	4.5
Paphos	8.6
Kyrenia	11.3
Whole Colony	14.8

Paratyphoid A.—Three cases are recorded; all from Larnaca District.

Paratyphoid B.—Six cases are recorded; two from Nicosia District and four from Larnaca.

Trachoma.—12,007 cases were seen during 1933, as compared with 12,249 in 1932 and 7,824 in 1931.

Undulant Fever.—No case reported.

(c) *Helminthic Disease.*

Schistosomiasis.—No campaign against this disease was carried out during 1933. This disease is restricted to one locality and following systematic treatment it is becoming less frequent. A further campaign will be carried out in 1934.

Ascaris.—201 out-patients are recorded this year, as compared with 325 out-patients and 1 in-patient in 1932.

III. GENERAL MEASURES OF SANITATION.

Sewage Disposal.

The question of the disposal of sewage is still a troublesome one. In the towns the increase in the number of water carriage systems gives rise to anxiety during years of drought. In the villages conditions are very primitive but, by means of lectures and demonstrations, the people are gradually realizing the importance of proper disposal, and various types of pit latrines are now being constructed.

IV. SCHOOL HYGIENE.

The dental clinics continue to do valuable work, but to function as they should, a wholetime Dental Surgeon is necessary.

The School Medical Officer examined 2,191 pupils in 68 schools, and reports on their general health as follows :—

Diseases	%
of Skin	2.2
of Throat and nose	11.3
of Eyes external	16.3
Defective vision	0.3
of Ears	0.7
Mental conditions	4.7
of Nervous system	1.5
of Circulating system	0.6
of Lungs	0.5
of Spleen	19.9
Infectious diseases	—
of Teeth	19.9

V. INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE.

Part of the administration of the law referring to the employment of young persons, which was enacted in 1932, comes under the Medical Department. This refers to sanitation and medical inspection of employees under 16 years of age.

VI. HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING.

The Building Committees of Nicosia and Limassol control the conditions under which all new buildings, or alterations to existing ones, are carried out within municipal limits, but have no control over such activities beyond these.

They are also hampered by the want of an Executive Officer to supervise the carrying out of their instructions, and to act as liaison officer between them and the Municipalities.

This officer should be a Medical Officer of Health or a Sanitary Engineer.

Conditions under which permits to instal water carriage systems are granted have been tightened up, and all such installations have to be approved of, and inspected by, the Medical Department.

(B.) MEASURES TAKEN TO SPREAD THE KNOWLEDGE OF HYGIENE AND SANITATION.

PUBLIC LECTURES.

The tables attached show that 37 lectures were delivered dealing with 77 subjects to an attendance of approximately 20,598. These have been arranged for in summer in the open-air in villages, and in the theatres in the towns. The subjects dealt with at these meetings were Malaria, Typhoid, Dysentery, Tuberculosis, Venereal Diseases, Baby Show.

A cinema film of approximately 600 feet in length has been prepared locally under the name " Infected " written and staged by M. Aziz Eff. on Tuberculosis. It is a sub-standard size film and is shown by an Agfa projector. The film is well appreciated as it shows local habits. In addition to the above, a film under the title " A Fortunate Accident " or " The Truth about Cancer " is now being prepared and it is hoped that it will be ready before the summer season.

HEALTH EXHIBITION.

In co-operation with the Nicosia Infant Welfare Committee a Baby Show and Health Exhibition was organized under the patronage of Lady Stubbs, C.B.E., in October, 1933. Every possible effort was made to make the Exhibition successful. The following are some of the principal stalls prepared at the Exhibition :—

(1) History of medicine, quack medicine, amulets and charms were demonstrated.

(2) Live and preserved mosquitoes and their larvæ, breeding places, photographs of anti-malarial works, etc.

(3) Bilharzia—fresh water snails particularly Bullinus.

(4) Typhoid & Dysentery.—The mode of infection was diagrammatically illustrated ; particular attention was given to the House-Fly and defective sanitary arrangements.

(5) Infected meat, hydatid Cysts, etc.

(6) Sound and unsound preserved foodstuffs.

(7) Correct and incorrect latrines, actual size.

A cinema film of the Exhibition was taken and it is found to be a good form of propaganda for villages and towns.

PUBLIC HEALTH LECTURES ORGANIZED DURING 1933.

District	*No. of Centres*	*Total No. of Lectures*	*Approximate Attendance*
Nicosia	15	33	7,548
Larnaca	6	10	3,300
Limassol	5	9	3,300
Famagusta	4	8	2,000
Paphos	4	10	3,200
Kyrenia	3	7	1,250
Total	37	77	20,598

SCHOOL FOR SANITARY INSPECTORS.

The third session was opened on the 5th January and continued to 22nd March. The number of pupils attending the course was 8. Two of these students obtained the Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and 6 passed the local examinations.

IV. PORT HEALTH WORK AND ADMINISTRATION.

The subjoined table shows the number of visits made to vessels during 1933 :—

District	*Aeroplanes*	*Steamships*	*Sailing Ships*	*Total*
Famagusta	—	157	147	304
Limassol	—	203	206	409
Larnaca	—	217	107	324
Karavostasi	—	59	45	104
Paphos	—	14	108	122
Kyrenia	—	5	74	79
Polis	—	—	—	—
Not ascertained	13	—	—	13

Note.—Visits of His Majesty's Navy and Airships have not been recorded.

V. MATERNAL, CHILD WELFARE AND SOCIAL HYGIENE.

MATERNAL WELFARE.

The training of midwives continued during the year. 3 midwives have been retrenched at the beginning of the year for reasons of economy. Dr. H. Symeonides conducted the lectures at Nicosia during October and the examinations were held in December. 22 pupils attended the classes and 17 passed the local examination.

During the year 20 pupils started training and 16 pupils received the Government Certificate of Competency.

The 2 Government midwives with their pupils attended to 332 confinements during the year as follows:—

Nicosia, 137. Larnaca, 82. Limassol, 96. Famagusta, 14. Morphou 3.

The Midwifery Law which was passed in Council in 1932 was applied during 1933 and works satisfactorily. 12 midwives holding diplomas of recognized schools and 102 trained in Cyprus were registered: 160 were granted special licences during the year 1933.

Nicosia Maternity Wards.

Cases—	(1)	Normal	148	
	(2)	Complicated	55	
			——	Total 203
Deaths—	(1)	of Mothers	—	
	(2)	of Infants born alive	12	
	(3)	Still births	21	
Sex—		Male	133	
		Female	115	
Operations—		Instrumental delivery	11	
		Version	7	
		Removal of Placenta	2	
		Cæsarian section	3	
Diseases and complications affecting mother—				
		Malaria	3	
		Albuminuria	2	
		Anæmia	3	
		Pelvic Peritonitis	1	
		Measles	1	
		Placenta Prævia	1	
		Ante partum hæmorrhage	4	
		Post partum hæmorrhage	3	
		Puerperal septicæmia	3	
		Dysentery	2	
Diseases and complications affecting Infant—				
		Asphyxia	20	
		Ophthalmia	6	

VI. HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

General.—A statement of the work done in these institutions is shewn below. Further details about their activities will be found in Appendix (A).

Leper Farm and Hospital.—Statistics for 1933.

Remaining on 31st December, 1932	84	
Admitted during 1933	7	
	—	91
Paroled in 1933	6	
Died	4	
	—	10
		—
Remaining on 31st December, 1933		81
		==

Healthy Children of Lepers Home.—There were seven children remaining in this institution on 31st December, 1933. The cost of running this home was about £220.

Sanatorium.—Statistics for 1933.

Remaining on 31st December, 1932	25
Admitted during the year	49
Discharges	16
Died	30
Remaining on 31st December, 1933	28

Dental Clinics—Statistics.

	Consultations	Abscess treated	Extractions	Fillings				Scaling	Other diseases of the mouth	Plates
				Amalgam	Cement	Porcelain	Other			
Nicosia	3,573	55	1,784	756	51	54	156	149	499	2
Larnaca	8,517	23	433	21	—	3	2	4	117	—
Limassol	2,600	15	566	161	1	6	12	24	25	—
Kyrenia	1,329	14	481	261	18	31	74	55	91	1

Full reports of the work done are available at this office if they are required.

Eye Clinics.—The total work done at these institutions both at the Hospitals and by the Travelling Oculists is recorded in the table of disease.

The Travelling Oculists attended the following patients during the year :—

	Limassol–Paphos	*Nicosia–Kyrenia*	*Famagusta*
New cases	2,499	6,164	6,188
Secondary treatments	10,081	2,974	6,798
Trachoma	1,495	1,346	4,949
Operations	9	63	123

The Honorary Oculists attended the following patients :—

	Larnaca	*Nicosia*	*Limassol*
New cases	1,171	3,146	2,474
Secondary treatments	1,479	1,874	8,899
Trachoma	449	618	1,980
Operations	4	10	—

An Epidemic of acute conjunctivitis occurred in the Summer months.

Venereal Disease Clinics—See Appendix F.

Mental Hospital.—See Appendix E.

STATEMENT OF THE AMOUNT OF WORK PERFORMED YEARLY AT THE SIX HOSPITALS FOR THE YEAR 1933.

District	In-patients	Day-cases	% Deaths to No. of in-patients	Out-patients	Dressings	Prescriptions Dispensed	Major operations	Maternity cases	Number of beds
Nicosia	1,670	21,258	4.9	18,652	35,832	64,166	994	203	78+4 cots
Limassol	798	13,660	4.6	12,075	18,731	41,723	381	69	47+4 cots
Larnaca	826	8,946	3.7	6,139	10,618	25,861	128	40	36+4 cots
Famagusta	733	8,597	2.5	6,288	4,517	22,272	246	34	38+5 cots
Paphos	403	5,746	5.9	4,566	2,251	12,870	83	14	22+1 cot
Kyrenia	448	6,134	1.8	3,175	6,007	7,924	72	12	27+3 cots
Mental Hospital	215	60,848	2.7	—	—	—	—	—	174
Sanatorium	74	11,635	40.2	—	—	—	—	—	40
Leper Farm Hospital	107	1,349	3.7	—	—	—	—	—	14

VII. CONTROL OF PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE.

(*a*) *Medical Council.*—The Medical Assessors, who function as a Medical Council, met on six occasions during the year.

(*b*) *Medical Practitioners.*—18 Medical Practitioners were registered during the year with qualifications from the following schools :—

Athens, 10 ; Vienna, 1 ; London, 2 ; Berlin, 2 ; Stambul, 2 ; Edinburgh, 1.

(*c*) *Dental Practitioners.*—1 dentist was registered from the school of Athens.

(*d*) *Druggist & Pharmacists.*—12 were registered: 11 local and 1 from Athens.

(*e*) *Control of Dangerous Drugs.*—This is not satisfactory and the laws and regulations dealing with the matter require revising and strengthening. It is hoped to do this during 1934.

The number of permits issued for the local transfer of dangerous drugs between authorized persons is 156.

Three persons were prosecuted and fines of £50 and £10 respectively were imposed in the first two cases. The third one was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

TABLE SHOWING THE AMOUNT OF DANGEROUS DRUGS FOR WHICH LICENCES TO IMPORT HAVE BEEN GRANTED DURING THE YEAR 1933.

Name of Drug	Quantity			
	No.	℔.	oz.	grs.
PURE DRUGS.				
Medicinal opium (in powder or granulated) ..	—	1	12	385
Morphina (in the form of its preparations) ..	—	1	12	44
Cocaina (in the form of its preparations) ..	—	1	13	229
Codeine (in the form of its preparations) ..	—	—	4	427
SALTS.				
Cocaine Hydrochlor	—	3	1	22
Heroin	—	—	4	51
Morphine Hydrochlor	—	—	7	241
Morphine Sulphas	—	—	1	120
Codeine Phosphas	—	—	7	—
PREPARATIONS.				
Cocae Folia Pulvis	—	—	3	230
Tucker's Asthma Remedy, bottles	30	—	—	—
Extractum Coca Liq.	—	5	6	278
Tinct. Coca	—	11	—	76
Ampoules Morphine Hydrochlor 0.01 ..	3,381	—	—	—
,, ,, ,, 0.02 ..	2,971	—	—	—
,, ,, with Atropine	960	—	—	—
,, Pantopon 0.02	695	—	—	—
Tablets Pantopon 0.01	540	—	—	—
Ampoules Sedol	1,980	—	—	—
Pantopon Powder	—	—	—	31
Ampoules Delandid et Scopolamine 0.002 ..	40	—	—	—
,, Hypnotone 0.007	5,000	—	—	—
,, Scopolamine et Morphine 0.01 ..	144	—	—	—
Extr. Fluid for Syrup Diacode	—	1	10	199
Extr. Opii Siccum.	—	—	4	—
Tablets Diacode	200	—	—	—
Dionine	—	—	1	—
Extr. de Theboique	—	—	8	358
,, Opii Liquidum	—	1	1	278
Liquor Morphine Hydrochlor	—	22	—	—
Pills Extract. Opii 0.01..	144	—	—	—
,, ,, ,, 0.02	288	—	—	—
Tinct. Chloroform et Morphine Co B.P. ..	—	10	15	—
,, Opii	—	30	3	180
,, ,, Crocat.	—	15	1	310
Unguent Gallae et Opio	—	21	14	—

VIII. METEOROLOGY.

METEOROLOGICAL RETURN FOR THE YEAR 1933

	Temperature						Rainfall		Winds		
	Solar Maximum °F	Minimum on Grass °F	Shade Maximum °F	Shade Minimum °F	Range °F	Mean °F	Amount in Inches	Degree of Humidity %	General Direction	Average Force (0-10)	Remarks
January	122	20	63	27	36	45.00	3.31	74.38	E.	0.82	Very Cold weather.
February	134	29	67	35	32	51.00	1.59	76.84	S.E.	0.63	Cold weather.
March	143	28	73	34	39	53.50	0.86	57.91	N.W.	1.53	Fair weather.
April	148	33	88	39	49	63.50	0.31	58.85	N.W.	1.50	Fair weather.
May	155	44	89	50	39	69.50	0.25	58.32	N.W.	1.90	Fair weather.
June	159	46	103	53	50	78.00	Nil.	54.23	N.W.	2.37	Hot weather.
July	152	51	102	59	43	80.50	Nil.	47.26	N.W.	1.08	Very hot weather.
August	157	52	100	65	35	82.50	Nil.	53.35	N.W.	0.90	Hot weather.
September	155	50	96	56	40	76.00	1.17	58.93	N.W.	0.78	Fair weather.
October	147	42	88	48	40	68.00	0.03	63.08	N.E.	0.77	Fair weather.
November	145	32	91	40	51	65.50	0.42	57.40	S.E.	0.88	Fair weather.
December	128	22	71	29	42	50.00	1.43	70.42	S.E.	1.13	Very cold weather.
	145.41	37.41	85.91	44.58	41.33	65.25	0.78	60.91	N.W.	1.19	

IX. SCIENTIFIC.

Publications.

(1) " A case of Non-parasitic Cyst of the Spleen," by Cyril H. Cuff, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S. (Ed.), L.R.C.P., and Minnie Gosden, M.B., B.S., D.T.M. & H., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine.)

(2) " Transplantation of the Ureters into the Sigmoid in Intractable Vesico—Vaginal Fistula," by Cyril H. Cuff, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S. (Ed.), L.R.C.P. (*British Medical Journal.*)

(3) " Some Edible and Poisonous Fungi of Cyprus," by S. G. Willimott, B.Sc., Ph.D., A.I.C. (Government of Cyprus Official Publication).

(4) "An Investigation of Solanine Poisoning," by S. G. Willimott, B.Sc., Ph.D., A.I.C. (*The Analyst*, 1933. **58.** 431).

(5) " A Fatal Case of Acute Caustic Soda Poisoning," by S. G. Willimott, B.Sc., Ph.D., A.I.C. (*The Lancet*, August 19, 1933, p. 413).

X. RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. Appointment of a Medical Officer of Health.
2. The Establishment of a Central Registry for the Department, as proposed in the Annual Report of 1931.
3. The appointment of a Lady Radiological Assistant.
4. The provision of a further 50 milligrammes of Radium.
5. Further accommodation for patients suffering from tuberculosis.
6. Strengthening of Legislation dealing with Public Health.

CYRIL H. CUFF,
Acting Senior Medical Officer.

APPENDIX A.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SURGICAL SPECIALIST FOR THE YEAR 1933.

By Cyril H. Cuff, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S. (Ed.), *Surgical Specialist, Cyprus.*

General.

The year has been a heavy one as may be seen from the subjoined Tables. There was a considerable increase of general surgical work, and beds were overcrowded. This has been remedied to some extent by alterations to Nicosia Hospital, resulting in accommodation for an extra 20 patients—a total of 94.

Popular lectures were given as last year, and have undoubtedly done much good, and a film on cancer was commenced which will be completed in the course of 1934. The value of health films bringing in local colour is a real one, and it is hoped to extend it.

In spite of propaganda, it is remarkable to see the advanced stage of disease in which so many patients still come for treatment, and until there is a more friendly co-operation between the Hospitals and local medical men I am afraid that this will continue.

A small electro-therapeutic department is now functioning at Nicosia, and has proved very useful. A diathermy unit has been added and an ultra violet light apparatus is expected.

The X-Ray installation has been improved by transforming the fixed control board to a mobile table, which is a great advantage in radioscopy.

The difficulty in obtaining suitable girls as probationer nurses still continues, only a very poor type of girl usually applying. That Cypriot girls can become highly efficient in nursing and administration is proved by the fact that Larnaca Hospital, one of the largest in the Colony, is staffed entirely by them. The Matron and Assistant Matron were trained at Nicosia. One of the difficulties an educated girl experiences, is having to live and mix with the rough village type, which preponderates, and which they find in office over them.

To overcome this difficulty I would suggest selecting 2 or 3 well educated girls and sending them for training to the American School of Nursing at Beirut, later bringing them back as Staff Nurses. The cost would be nominal.

The Surgical Specialist was absent on leave from 29th June to 25th September, during which period his duties were performed by the District Medical Officer, Limassol, and the Consulting Surgeon, Nicosia. During this leave, advantage was taken to visit the radium centres of Milan, London and Stockholm, where much valuable experience was gained.

The State-aided Hospitals.

The future of these institutions, which are doing valuable work, requires careful consideration. The annual grant-in-aid does not suffice for their upkeep, and the small additional income derived from fees, dances, etc., scarcely covers it. There is no doubt that an increase in the grant is necessary if they are to continue their useful service to the poor of their districts.

Owing to the generosity of Miss E. Pierides, M.B.E., Larnaca Hospital has been rebuilt and enlarged and will, when complete, be one of the best in the Colony. It is staffed entirely by Cypriots and is a very well managed institution. An English Matron has been appointed to Kyrenia where considerable improvements have been effected, in consequence.

Famagusta and Larnaca are visited weekly by the Surgical Specialist, Kyrenia by the District Medical Officer, Nicosia, and Paphos by the District Medical Officer, Limassol, and the Surgical Specialist.

General Surgical Work.

There has been an increase in the surgical work of the hospitals and the staff have had a very heavy year. The variety of the work undertaken is shown in Table I.

Cancer continues to rank high among patients seeking treatment, and as most cases are of a radiosensitive type, and accessible, they are usually treated by radium.

In future it is proposed to combine electro-co-agulation with radium where feasible. Among the more unusual cases dealt with, were three cases of Caustic Soda poisoning. Two were children of about 6 years of age, and one a young girl of 15. The children took the soda, which is in common domestic use, by accident, the girl in an attempt at suicide.

All three rapidly developed œsophageal strictures and required gastrostomy. One child remains alive and well after 8 months, and presents a difficult problem for the future.

It may be noted that Caustic Soda and Potash have now been scheduled as poisons.

Another unusual case was that of a woman, aged 45, admitted with intestinal obstruction of a high type. Laparotomy revealed an intussuseption of the jejunum, the apex of which was a melanotic sarcoma arising from the mucosa. She had been treated 2 years previously for a melanoma of the face, by radium, and the growth rapidly disappeared.

Resection was performed and for a time she did well, later succumbing to further visceral deposits.

During the year experiments were carried out with Sodium Evipan as a general anæsthetic for operations of short duration. Dosage varied from 3–9 c.c. and the results obtained were highly satisfactory. This drug is useful in radium therapy, and no untoward results were observed.

Experiments are now being tried with avertin, which gives great promise in suitable cases, but requires more time and skill in preparation and administration.

Radium Therapy.

Fifty-five cases of malignant disease were treated during 1933 by radium, details and results of which may be found in Tables II, III, IV and V.

Patients unfortunately still come up for treatment in an advanced stage of the malady, and as a rule all that can be hoped for is an amelioration of symptoms and some prolongation of life. In this capacity radium is invaluable. Nevertheless, in spite of late treatment, many apparent cures are obtained, as may be ascertained by a study of the results up to December, 1933, of cases treated from 1930 (Table VI). Better results could undoubtedly be hoped for if more radium were available. The small quantity in present use, 100 mgs., is frequently required for one case only, and other unfortunate sufferers have to wait long periods for their turn, during which time the disease steadily progresses. Even another 50 mgs. would be of great assistance.

As has been remarked elsewhere in this report, the type of cancer prevailing in Cyprus is usually a radio-sensitive one, and particularly suited to radium therapy. It may be added that the condition of the patients when first seen precludes any other form of treatment.

"Follow up" Work.

This is one of the most important features of any method of treatment, if its value is to be properly estimated. The system adopted here is to send a card of enquiry to the headman of each village asking: (*a*) present condition of the patient, (*b*) if dead, date and cause of death.

Some difficulty is naturally experienced owing to the scattered population, ignorance, and lack of interest, but we have managed to obtain details of about 80% of our patients up to date. Owing to poverty it is impossible for many of them to report regularly to the district hospitals for periodic examination, but it is encouraging to note the number that do so.

Methods of Treatment.

The methods employed since the initiation of radium therapy here have been generally continued, with certain minor modifications.

Uterus.—A uniform radiation with 55 mgs. R.E. over a period of 6 days, giving a total dose of 7,920 milligramme hours has now been adopted, and the immediate results appear satisfactory. Interstitial application still has to be combined with intracavitary on account of the nature of the containers.

This, however, has at least one advantage in that it enables a uniform radiation of the bases of the broad ligements. Its disadvantage is possible disemination.

Mouth.—Considerable benefit has been obtained by the use of various types of dental plates, as radium containers, particularly in the treatment of growths of the cheek, palate gums and side of the tongue. The Honorary Dental Surgeon, Nicosia, has displayed much ingenuity in constructing them. Growths of the tonsil are treated by a combination of interstitial with surface radiation, and one patient treated nearly a year ago for an extensive tumour, causing dysphagia is alive and well, and presents no recurrence up to date. Lip growths are treated by interstitial application, and the glandular area by surface radiation.

Rodent Ulcer (Basal Celled Carcinoma).

These tumours react well to radium, especially the hypertrophic type, and a cure can be expected in 70% of cases. They are often very extensive and have caused gross destruction of underlying tissues. Methods of treatment vary with the nature of the growth. Small flat ulcerative types are usually dealt with by surface radiation, and the hypertrophic by needling. A combination of the two is sometimes desirable.

Non-Malignant Conditions.

Radium has been used occasionally for the treatment of menopausal hæmorrhages, in the arrest of which it is often very successful. It has also been applied with good results in the treatment of certain types of lupus, which have resisted all other measures.

At the end of 1934, it is hoped to prepare a detailed survey of the first five years of radium therapy in the Colony.

TABLE—S. I.

Return of Surgical Operations of 1933.

	Total Cases	*Cured*	*Relieved*	*Unrelieved*	*Deaths*
Abscess	108	92	12	—	4
Amputations	26	23	1	2	—
Glands (Excision of)	11	7	4	—	—
Hernia	246	228	8	2	8
Hydrocele	21	19	1	1	—
Hæmorrhoids	14	11	3	—	—
Fistula	21	14	7	—	—
Tonsils	55	55	—	—	—
Mastoid	17	15	2	—	—
Thyroid operations	18	17	1	—	—
Throat and nose	47	46	1	—	—
Eye	57	55	2	—	—
Hydatid Cyst	10	9	1	—	—
Benign Tumours	62	55	7	—	—
Malignant Tumours:—					
(*a*) Breast	8	2	6	—	—
(*b*) Uterus	17	3	14	—	—
(*c*) Other Sites	69	17	49	2	1
Open operations on Fractures and Joints	59	41	14	2	2
Open operations on nerves	3	3	—	—	—
Osteomyelitis	7	5	2	—	—
Trephining	4	3	—	1	—
Plastic operations	26	20	4	1	1
Blood Transfusion	1	1	—	—	—
Laparotomy	42	29	8	3	2
Appendicectomy	360	348	7	2	3
Gastro-Intestinal operations	11	1	4	—	6
Cholycystectomy	11	8	1	1	1
Hysterectomy	18	16	—	1	1
Hysteropexy	7	7	—	—	—
Salpingo-oophorectomy	41	36	3	—	2
Cæsarian Section	5	5	—	—	—
Cystotomy	9	7	2	—	—
Tendon Transplantation	16	13	3	—	—
Nephrectomy and Nephrotomy	1	—	1	—	—
Transplantation of ureters	2	2	—	—	—
Male Genital Organs	20	17	3	—	—
Thoracotomy	15	10	2	1	2
Miscellaneous	310	257	38	6	9
Minor operations	248	248	—	—	—
Total	2,023	1,745	211	25	42

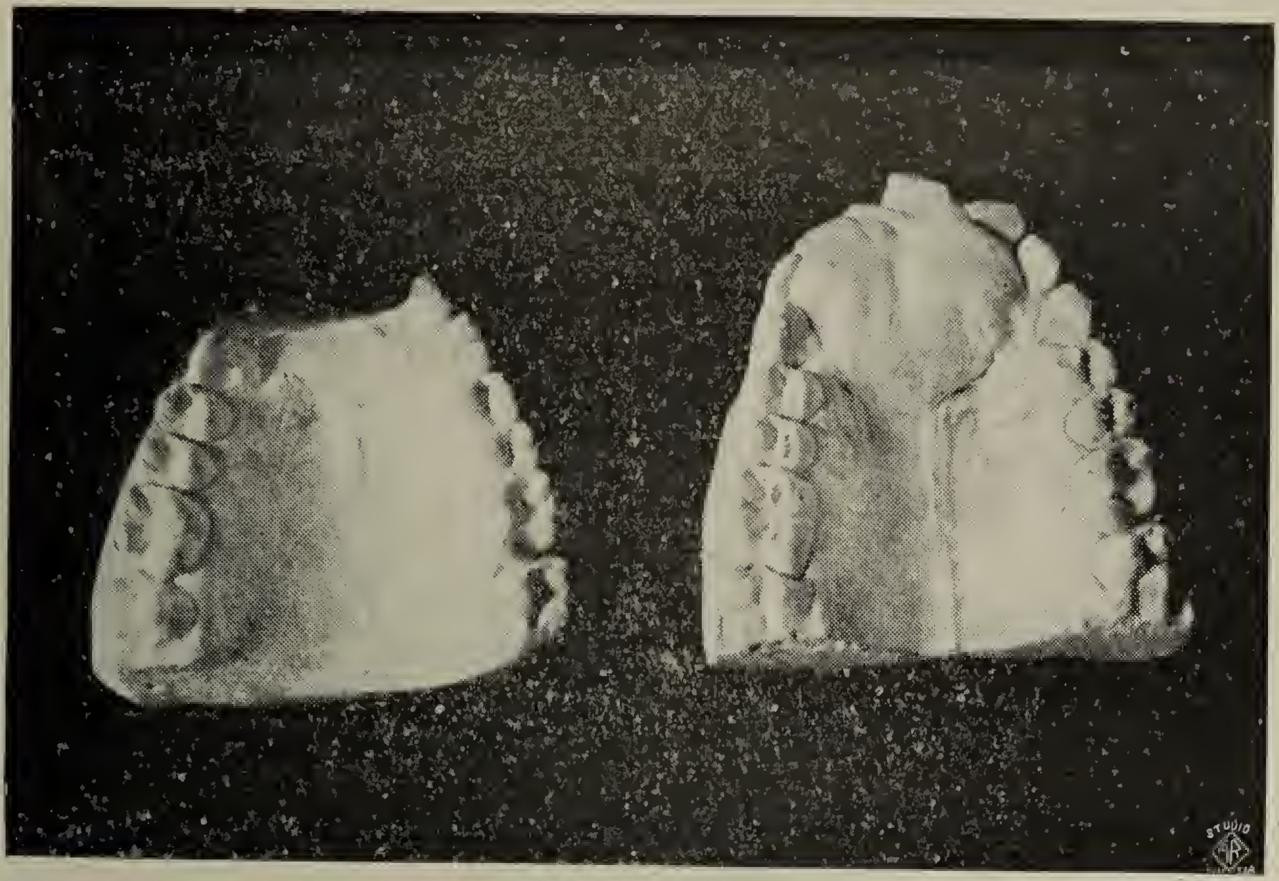


Fig. I.—Plaster caste of a fibro-sarcoma of the palate before and after radiation.

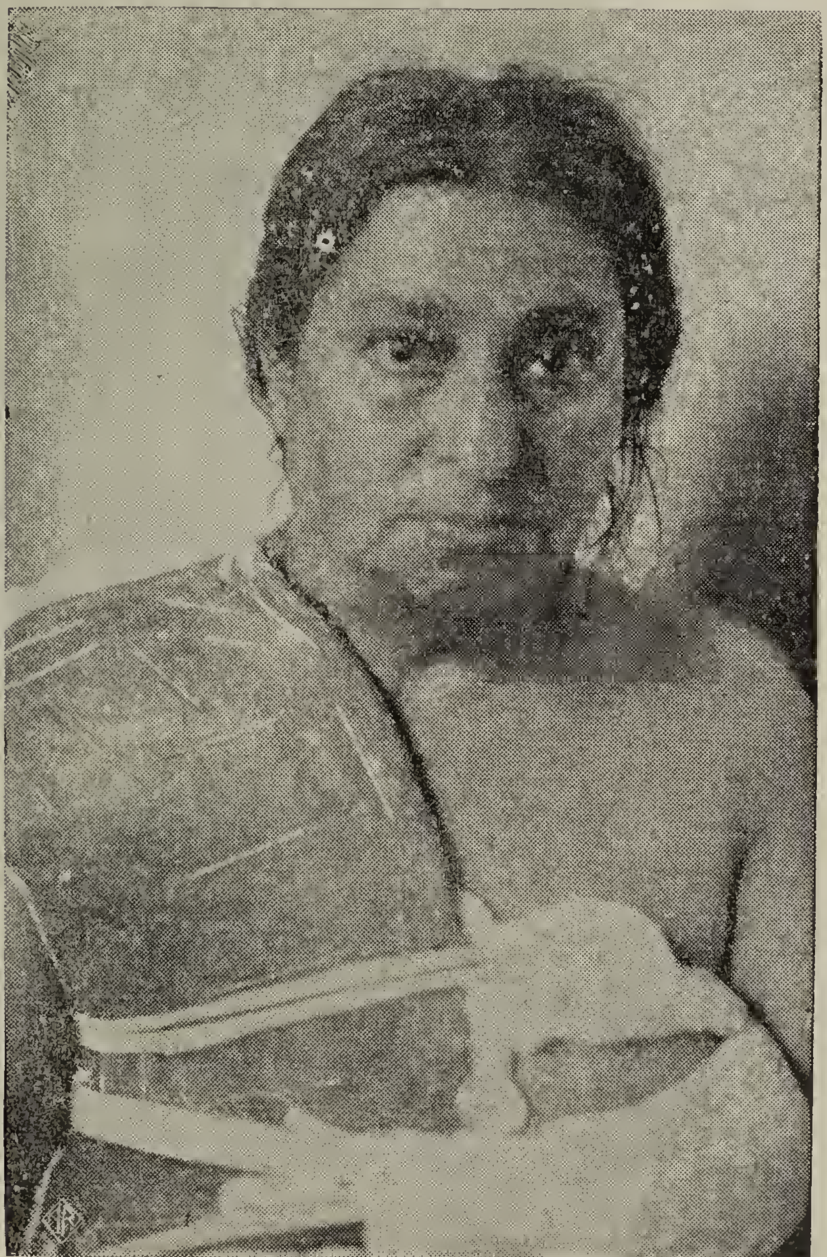
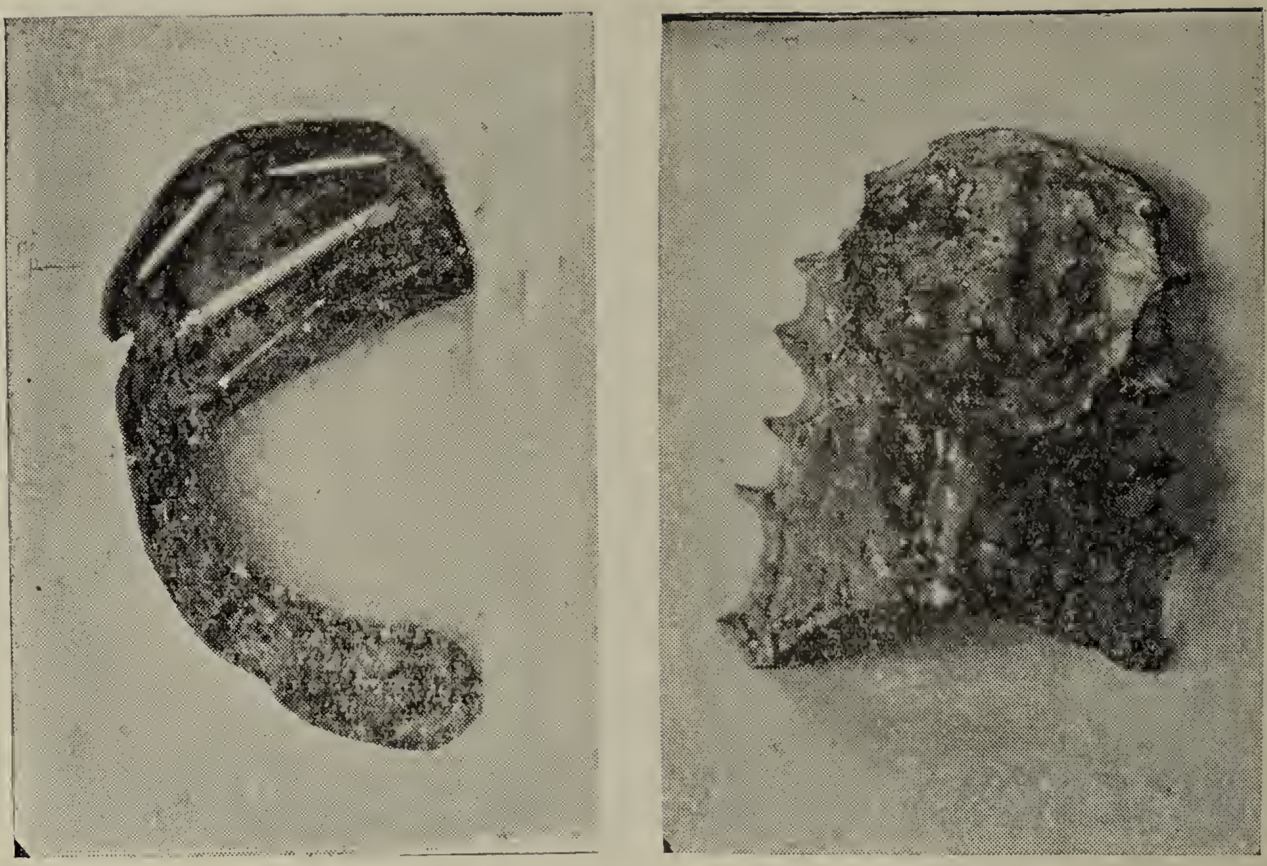
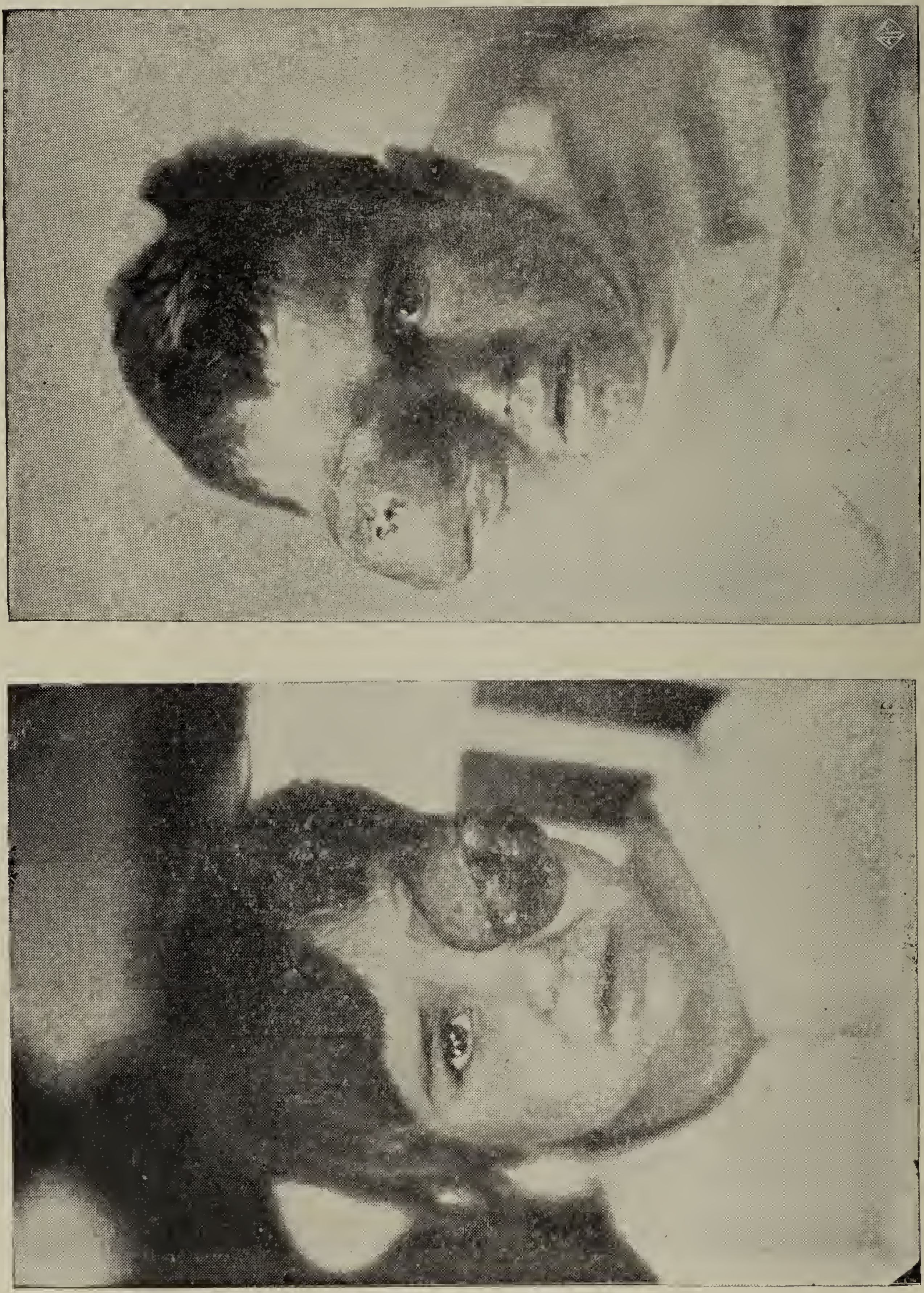


Fig. II.—Wax caste for surface radiation, after operation for carcinoma of breast.



Figs. III & IV.—Dental apparatus for holding needles in the treatment of growths of the palate and gums



Figs. V & VI.—Cases of glioma of the retina—both children 4 years of age.

TABLES—S. II.

Radium Tables.—Group I—1933.

Site	Radium Mg.	Sex	Duration Days	Mg. hours	Result	Remarks
Forehead	5	M.	12 hrs.	60	I.	Caste
Forehead	40	M.	10days	4,320	A.C.	Interstitial
Nose	5	M.	7	840	A.C.	Caste
Lip	5	F.	7	840	A.C.	Interstitial
Lip	7	M.	6	1,008	A.C.	Interstitial
Nose	3	F.	14	1,008	A.C.	Caste
Cheek	11.5	M.	14	3,696	A.C.	Caste
Temple	6	M.	7	1,008	U.K.	Interstitial & Caste
Lip	10	M.	10	2,400	D.	Interstitial
Nose	4.5	F.	10	1,080	recurrence	Interstitial
Floor of mouth ..	9.5	M.	9	1,068	D.	Dental plate
Orbit	35	F.	6	5,040	D.	Interstitial (retro-vulvar)
Lip	4.5	F.	6	646	D.	Interstitial
Canthus	3	F.	11	790	A.C.	Interstitial
Orbit	31	F.	5	3,600	A.C.	Interstitial
Eyelid	5	M.	7	840	A.C.	Caste
Cheek	6	F.	10	1,440	A.C.	Caste
Cheek	3.5	M.	10	840	I.	Caste
Nose	24	F.	7	4,032	A.C.	Caste
Eye	23	M.	5	2,760	A.C.	Interstitial
Jaw	3.5	F.	9	700	U.K.	Interstitial
Cheek	5.5	M.	10	1,320	A.C.	Interstitial
Parotid	20	M.	10	4,800	N.I.	Caste
Gum	2	F.	10	720	I.	Dental plate
Lip	6	M.	7	1,008	A.C.	Interstitial
Face	34	M.	9	4,752	U.K.	Caste
Lip	29	M.	20	6,960	A.C.	Interstitial
Orbit	5	F.	8	960	D.	Interstitial
Nose	9.5	M.	7	1,596	A.C.	Caste
Nose	5	F.	10	1,200	A.C.	Caste

TABLES—S. III.

RADIUM TABLES—GROUP II—1933.

Site	Radium Mg.	Duration Days	Mg. Hours	Result	Remarks
Cervix ..	40	5	4,800	A.C.	Stage I.
,, ..	55	5	6,600	D.	Stage II.
,, ..	55	5	6,600	A.C.	Stage II.
,, ..	45	6	6,480	A.C.	Stage II.
,, ..	55	5	6,600	A.C.	Stage III.
,, ..	55	4	5,280	A.C.	Stage I.
,, ..	49	6	14,100	D.	Stage III.
,, ..	55	5	6,600	D.	Stage III.
,, ..	55	5	6,600	D.	Stage II.
,, ..	55	5	6,600	D.	Stage II.
,, ..	55	7	9,240	A.C.	Stage II.
,, ..	55	6	7,920	A.C.	Stage II.
,, ..	55	6	7,920	A.C.	Stage II.
,, ..	25	5	3,000	A.C.	Stage I.
,, ..	55	6	7,920	Recurrence	Stage IV.
,, ..	55	6	7,920	A.C.	Stage II.
,, ..	55	6	7,920	Recurrence	Stage II.

TABLES—S. IV.

RADIUM TABLES.—GROUP III—1933.

Site	Radium Mg.	Sex	Duration Days	Mg. Hours	Result	Remarks
Mediastinal ..	90	F.	9	17,280	A.C.	Caste
Shoulder ..	101	M.	10	12,120	D.	Caste
Neck	45	M.	7	7,560	U.K.	Caste
Penis	10	M.	10	1,680	I.	Interstitial.
Breast	77	F.	7	12,936	Recne.	Caste
Tonsil	105	M.	13	15,360	A.C.	Interstitial and Caste
Retro-peritoneal	75	M.	12	21,600	N.I.	Caste
Anus	25	F.	10	6,000	N.I.	Interstitial.

Note.—A.C. = Apparently cured.
U.K. = Unknown.
N.I. = Not improved.
D. = Died.
I. = Improved.

TABLES—S. V.

	Total Cases	Face including tongue, neck, &c.	Stomach	Intestines	Liver	Breast	Uterus	Ovary	Gall bladder	Kidney	Bladder	Penis	Prostate	Tonsil	Lung	Orbit	Palate	Larynx	Chest	Anus	Other Sites
Males	71	36	4	5	6	1	—	—	1	1	2	4	1	2	—	—	1	3	2	—	2
Females	95	30	2	3	5	13	29	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	1	4
Grand Total	166	66	6	8	11	14	29	1	1	3	3	4	1	2	1	2	2	3	2	1	6
Average Age:																					
Males	52.1	54.6	56.2	39.0	58.8	80.0	—	—	56.0	9.0	55.0	54.2	52.0	47.5	—	—	49.0	56.6	58.5	—	32.5
Females	48.9	54.2	59.0	45.6	55.0	45.9	46.6	30.0	—	10.0	70.0	—	—	—	65.0	5.0	50.0	—	—	40.0	52.0
RACE:																					
MOSLEMS:																					
Males	14	11	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Females..	25	8	1	1	1	4	9	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
NON-MOSLEMS:																					
Males	57	25	4	4	6	1	—	—	1	1	2	4	1	2	—	—	1	2	1	—	2
Females	70	22	1	2	4	9	20	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	1	4
TYPE:																					
CARCINOMA—																					
Males	41	17	4	3	4	1	—	—	1	—	2	3	1	1	—	—	1	3	—	—	—
Females	71	17	2	2	4	17	29	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2
SARCOMA—																					
Males	13	3	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
Females	11	2	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
RODENT ULCER—																					
Males	17	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Females	13	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2

TABLES S.—VI.

COMPARATIVE TABLE.—RADIUM.

	Number treated	A.C.	I.	R.	D.	U.K.	
	Patients treated in 1933.—Condition January, 1934.						
Uterus	17	10	–	2	5	–	*See* Table III
Face	30	17	3	2	5	3	„ II
Other sites	8	2	3	1	1	1	„ IV.
	Patients treated in 1930.—Condition January, 1934.						
Uterus	10	4	–	1	5	–	
Face	28	17	–	1	9	1	
Other sites	11	2	–	1	8	–	
	Patients treated in 1931.—Condition January, 1934.						
Uterus	11	7	–	1	2	1	
Face	19	14	–	3	1	1	
Other sites	18	8	–	1	7	2	
	Patients treated in 1932.—Condition January, 1934.						
Uterus	15	5	–	–	8	2	
Face	28	20	–	3	2	3	
Other sites	14	7	1	1	5	–	

A.C. = Apparently cured.
I. = Improved.
R. = Recurrence.
D. = Died.
U.K. = Unknown.

TABLES—S. VII.

RADIUM TABLES.—GROUP I.—1932

Site	Radium Mg.	Sex	Duration Days	Mg. hours	Result	Remarks	Condition Dec., 1933
Cheek	6	F.	10	1,440	G.D.	Interstitial	A.C.
Cheek	3	F.	14	1,008	G.D.	Wax Caste	Recurrence
Canthus	3	M.	12	864	G.D.	Wax Caste	A.C.
Forehead	4	M.	10	960	G.D.	Interstitial	Recurrence
Forehead	3	F.	10	720	G.D.	Interstitial	A.C.
Nose	2	M.	12	576	G.D.	Interstitial	A.C.
Nose	6	F.	7	1,008	G.D.	Interstitial	A.C.
Cheek	6	F.	7	1,008	G.D.	Wax Caste Melanoma	D.
Cheek	8	F.	7	1,344	G.D.	Wax Caste	A.C.
Cheek	6	M.	7	1,008	G.D.	Interstitial	A.C.
Lip		M.			G.D.	Interstitial. 2 applications.	Recurrence
Eyelids	17	M.	6	2,448	G.D.	Interstitial	A.C.
Lip	4	M.	10	1,440	G.D.	Interstitial	A.C.
Forehead	21	M.	7	2,016	G.D.	Interstitial	D.
Lip	4	F.	8	768	G.D.	Interstitial	A.C.
Cheek	6 25	M.	10 5	1,440 3,000	G.D.	Interstitial	U.K.
Cheek	8 9	M.	13 13	2,496 2,809	G.D.	Wax Caste	A.C.
Eyelid	10	F.	6	1,440	G.D.	Wax Caste	U.K.
Lip	3	F.	10	720	G.D.	Interstitial	A.C.
Lip	3	M.	8	576	G.D.	Interstitial	U.K.
Scalp	9	M.	10	2,160	G.D.	Wax Caste	A.C.
Cheek and Eyelid	26	F.	5	3,120	G.D.	Wax Caste–requires plastic	A.C.
Nose and Chin	10	F.	6	1,440	M.I.	Rubber Caste	A.C.
Forehead	5	F.	4	480	M.I.	Interstitial	A C.
Lip	7	F.	9	1,296	M.I.	Rubber Caste	A.C.
Canthus	3	M.	10	720	M.I.	Interstitial	A.C.
Nose	5	F.	10	1,200	G.D.	Interstitial	A.C.
Malar	15	M.	8	2,880	M.I.	Wax Caste	A.C.

TABLES—S. VIII.

RADIUM TABLES—GROUP II—1932.

Site	Radium Mg.	Duration Days	Mg. Hours	Result	Remarks	Condition Dec., 1933.
Cervix Uteri	25	5	3,000	G.D.	Stage I.	A.C.
„	37	6	5,348	M.I.	Stage III.	U.K.
„	47	5	5,640	I.	Stage III. Very advanced.	D.
„	43	5	5,160	D.	Stage III.	D.
„	25	6	3,600	I.	Stage IV.	D.
„	37	6	5,328	M.I.	Stage III. Previous S.V. Hysterectomy.	A.C.
„	46	6	6,624	G.D.	Stage II.	D.
„	88	11	10,560	M.I.	Stage III. 2 applications.	U.K.
„	32	4	3,072	M.I.	Stage III.	D.
„	73	8	7,088	G.D.	Stage II.	D.
„	63	5	7,560	D.	Stage II. Metastasis and Cachexia.	A.C.
„	50	6	7,200	G.D.	Stage II.	D.
„	55	4	5,240	M.I.	Stage IV. Severe Hæmorrhage.	A.C.
„	40	5	4,800	G.D.	Stage I.	D.
„	40	5	4,800	G.D.	Stage II.	A.C.

G.D. = Growth disappeared.
M.I. = Much improved.
I. = Improved.
D. = Dead.

TABLES—S. IX.

Radium Tables.—Group III.—1932.

Site	Radium Mg.	Sex	Duration Days	Mg. Hours	Result	Remarks	Condition Dec., 1933
Maxilla	3	M.	10	720	G.D.	Dental Plate—Sarcoma.	A.C.
Breast	75	F.	7	12,500	G.D.	2nd Application—Skin.	A.C.
Shoulder	17	M.	7	2,856	G.D.	Wax Caste—Fibro-Sarcoma.	A.C.
Bladder	49	M.	8	4,656	G.D.	Advanced 2 applications (intra vesical).	A.C.
Breast	80	F.	5	9,600	G.D.	Recurrence.	A.C.
Neck	37	M.	6	5,328	G.D.	Sarcoma.	D.
Kidney	60	F.	7	10,080	M.I.	Wax Caste—Sarcoma signs of recurrence.	D.
Vulva	25	F.	5	3,000	G.D.	Interstitial.	Recurrence
Penis	11	M.	8	2,112	G.D.	Interstitial.	D.
Retro-peritoneal ..	75	F.	5	9,000	I.	Recent Sarcoma.	D.
Perinæum	15	M.	7	2,620	G.D.	Sarcoma.	A.C.
Neck	61	M.	7	10,248	I.	Sarcoma D—3 months.	D.
Mediastinal.. ..	70	F.	6	10 080	M.I.	X-Ray shows great improvement, also in dyspnœa.	I.
Neck	30	M.	10	7,200	N.I.	Interstitial.	A.C.

N.I.=-Not improved.

TABLES—S. X.—1931.

Radium Tables.—Group I.

Site	Radium (Mg.)	Sex	Duration (days)	Mg. (hours)	Result	Remarks	Condition Dec., 1933.
Eyelid	1.5	M.	10	360	G.D.		A.C.
Inner Canthus ..	2.5	M.	10	610	G.D.		A.C.
Nose	3.	M.	6	432	G.D.	Paste.	D.
Nose	20.	M.	5	2,400	M.I.	V. Advanced.	A.C.
Lip L.	4.	M.	7	672	G.D.		A.C.
Hand	10.	M.	7	1,680	I.	Not traced.	U.K.
Nose	15.	F.	8	2,580	G.D.		Recurrence
Cheek	6	F.	6	864	G.D.		A.C.
Cheek	6	F.	8	1,152	G.D.		A.C.
Lip L.	2.5	M.	6	442	G.D.		N.I
Inner Canthus ..	2.	M.	6	288	G.D.		A.C.
Lip L...	3.	M.	3	216	G.D.	Patient removed needles 3rd day.	A.C.
Nose	7.5	F.	6	1,080	M.I.	Very extensive.	A.C.
Canthus	2.5	M.	8	480	G.D.	Paste.	A.C.
Forehead	8.	M.	6	1,152	G.D.	Extensive.	A.C.
Forehead	3.	M.	8	648	G.D.		A.C.
Nose	2.5	M.	10	600	I.	Wax.	Recurrence.
Cheek (2 applications)	26.	M.	17	4,872	G.D.	Sarcoma. Extensive.	A.C.
Canthus	3.	M.	12	864	I.		A.C.

Radium Tables.—Group II.

Site	Radium (Mg.)	Duration (days)	Mg. (hours)	Result	Remarks	Condition Dec., 1933.
Cervix (2 applications) ..	62	9	6,080	G.D.	Stage I.	A.C.
Cervix	18	3	1,296	M.I.	Stage III.	U.K.
,, ...	45	4	4,320	M.I.	Stage III.	D.
,, (2 applications) ..	30	6	4,320	G.D.	Stage I.	A.C.
	60	6	8,640	G.D.	Stage III.	D.
	55	4	5,250	G.D.	Stage I.	A.C.
	55	6	7.920	G.D.	Stage II.	A.C.
	30	6	4,320	G.D.	Stage I.	Recurrence
	43	4	4,121	M.I.	Stage III.	A.C.
	30	5	3,720	M.I.	Stage II.	A.C.
	30	6	4,320	I.	Stage I. (recent)	A.C.

Radium Tables.—Group III.

Site	Sex	Radium	Duration	Mg. (hours)	Result	Remarks	Condition Dec., 1933.
Breast	F.	82	15	16,080	M.I.	V. Advanced.	A.C.
Buttock (2 applications)	M.	70	11	9,432	G.D.	Sarcoma.	A.C.
Neck	M.	40	6	5,760	M.I.	Lympho-Sarcoma.	A.C.
Breast	F.	52	7	8,736	G.D.	Paste.	A.C.
Thyroid (2 applications)	M.	75	9	8,400	D.	6 months later of pneumonia.	Recurrence.
Vagina	F.	20	7	3,360	G.D.		A.C.
Axilla	F.	25	4	2,400	G.D.	Subsequent to breast operation.	D.
Larynx	M.	23	7	5,544	D.	After 1 month.	D.
Abdominal Scar	F.	15	6	2,160	G.D.	Paste.	A.C.
Rectum	M.	15	7	2,520	G.D.	With excision of ulcer.	D.
Breast (2 applications)	F.	85	14	13,080	G.D.		U.K.
Breast	F.	60	7	10,080	I.	Not traced.	U.K.
Scalp	M.	20	5	2,400	M.I.	Fibro-Sarcoma paste.	A.C.
Neck	M.	38	7	4,764	I.		D.
Neck (2 applications)	M.	76	10.5	10,296	G.D.	Sarcoma paste.	D.
Tonsil (2 applications)	F.	62	14	20,832	G.D.	Interstitial and paste.	D.
Neck and Axilla (2 applications)	M.	90	12	13,230	G.D.	Extensive paste.	D.
Toe	F.	5	10	1,200	I.		A.C.

TABLES—S. XI.

Radium Tables.—Group I.—1930.

Site	Radium (Mg.)	Duration (days)	Mg. (hours)	Result	Remarks	Condition Dec., 1932.	Condition Dec., 1933.
Cheek	25	7	4,200	G.D.		—	D.
Cheek and Lip	5	7	840	M.I.	V. Extensive.	A.C.	A.C.
Orbit	30	10	7,200	G.D.	Melanoma	—	D.
Eyelid	5	11	1,320	G.D.	Paste	A.C.	A.C.
Nose	5	7	840	G.D.	Paste	D. 1 year.	D.
Nose	5	10	1,200	G.D.	V. Advanced	A.C.	D.
Lip	5	10	1,200	G.D.		U.K.	U.K.
Cheek	20	13	6,240	G.D.	V. Advanced.	A.C.	A.C.
Cheek	19	9	4,104	G.D.		A.C.	A.C.
Nose and Cheek	6	6	864	G.D.		A.C.	A.C.
Nose and Cheek	9.5	7	1,596	G.D.		A.C.	A.C.
Forehead	6	6	864	G.D.		A.C.	A.C.
Nose	6.5	8	1,440	G.D.		A.C.	A.C.
Cheek	3.0	6	432	M.I.	Paste	A.C.	A.C.
Penis	3.5	7	908	M.I.		A.C.	D.
Scalp	14.5	7	2,436	G.D.		A.C.	A.C.
Cheek and Lip	15	7	2,520	M.I.	Extensive		
	20	4	1,920		2 treatments	A.C.	A.C.
Nose	5	7	940	G.D.	Paste.	A.C.	A.C.
Cheek	12.5	8	2,300	G.D.		A.C.	A.C.
Lip	3.0	10	720	G.D.		—	D.
Forehead & Cheek	28.0	6	4,032	M.I.		D. Cardiac	D.
Penis	15	10	3,600	M.I.	V. Extensive.	A.C.	A.C.
Penis	3.5	7	588	M.I.		D. Recurrence	D.
Nose	4	18	1,728	M.I.	Paste	A.C.	A.C.
Nose	3.5	10	840	M.I.		A.C.	A.C.
Eyelids, Cheek	25.0	10	6,000	M.I.		Recurrence	Recurrence.
Eyelid	1.5	10	360	M.I.		A.C.	A.C.
Shoulder	14	5	1,680	G.D.		A.C.	D.

Group II.

Cervix	32	7	5,376	D.	Stage IV.	D. Jan., 32.	D.
,,	25	7	4,200	M.I.	Stage III.	A.C.	D.
,,	80	6	11,520	G.D.	Stage I.	A.C.	A.C.
,,	30	8	5,460	U.K.	Stage I.	A.C.	A.C.
,,	30	5	3,600	M.I.	Stage II.	A.C.	A.C.
,,	75	7	12,600	I.	Stage III.	D. May, 32.	D.
,,	70	9	6,300	G.D.	Stage II.	Pelvic Metastasis.	Recurrence.
,,	50	6	7,200	M.I.	Stage IV.	—	D
,,	90	5	11,800	M.I.	Stage III.	—	D.
,,	75	5	9,000	G.D.	Stage I.	A C.	A.C.

GROUP III.

Site	Radium (Mg.)	Duration (days)	Mg. (hours)	Result	Remarks	Condition Dec., 1932.	Condition Dec., 1933.
Breast	26	10	6,240	I.	Male V. Advanced	—	D.
Breast	50	8	9,600	D.	Recurrent Paste	D. Feb., 32.	D.
Breast	34	12	9,792	I.		—	D.
Orbit	10	11	2,600	M.I.	Sarcoma	A.C.	A.C.
Neck	35	7	5,880	D.	Sarcoma V. Advanced	D. March, 32. Recurrence	D.
Breast	28	7	4,704	I.			Recurrence.
Pelvis	50	6	7,200	I.	From Uterus	Local	D.
Breast	85	5	10,200	I.		A.C.	D.
Maxilla	40	6	5,760	I.		U.K.	D.
Axilla	27	8	4,914	G.D.	From Breast	A.C.	D.
Breast	21	9	4,536	G.D.	Male	D. Sept., 32.	A.C.

Note.—G.D. = Growth disappeared. D. = Died.
M.I. = Much improved. U.K. = Unknown.
I. = Improved. A.C. = Apparently cured.

SARCOMA LIST.—1933.

Site	Radium (Mg.)	Sex	Duration (days)	Mg. (hours)	Result	Remarks
Forehead	40	M.	10	4,320	I.	Caste.
Shoulder	101	M.	10	12,120	Died.	Caste.
Orbit	35	F.	6	5,040	Died	Interstitial.
Orbit	31	F.	5	3,600	I.	Interstitial.
Parotid	20	M.	10	4,800	N.I.	Caste.
Retro-Peritoneal ..	75	M.	12	21,600	I.	Caste.
Orbit	5	F.	8	960	Died.	Interstitial.
Nose	5	F.	10	1,200	A.C.	Caste.
L. tonsil	105	M.	13	15,360	A.C.	Interstitial and Caste.
Jaw	35	F.	9	700	A.C.	Caste.

APPENDIX B.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT BACTERIOLOGIST FOR THE YEAR 1933.

BY MINNIE GOSDEN, M.B., B.S. (Lond.), D.T.M. & H. (Edin.),
Government Bacteriologist.

There have been no changes in staff during the year, which consists of :—

1 Bacteriologist.
1 Laboratory assistant.
1 Clerk (part time).
1 Attendant and cleaner.

I was absent on study and vacation leave this year until the 29th April, and again on sick leave from 10th August to 6th September and these absences have precluded new developments in the work. Dr. Howat, the District Medical Officer of Nicosia, was in charge of the laboratory during my absence.

During 1933 the work of the laboratory has been carried on on the lines of former years, consisting chiefly of clinical, bacteriological, pathological and biochemical investigations and Public Health work, and has been of the usual varied nature.

The total number of specimens examined was 9,795, of which details are given in Table B. II with results. This year is the 5th year since the appointment of a Bacteriologist, and a comparison of the numbers of specimens examined seems to show that approximately 9–10 thousand specimens can be expected each year. The great increase in 1932 was partly accounted for by the examination of throatswabs, during an epidemic of diphtheria.

NUMBER OF SPECIMENS EXAMINED.

1929 (from March) ..	5,163	1932	11,540
1930	9,616	1933	9,795
1931	9,612		

The source of the specimens is shown in Table B. I. As before the laboratory is chiefly used by the Government Medical Officers attached to Nicosia Hospital (1,406 specimens), the V.D. Clinics (6,874), Limassol (374) and Larnaca (103).

During the last 5 years increasing use has been made of the laboratory by private practitioners as shown by the following figures, the high figure in 1932 being mainly due to the number of throat swabs examined.

SPECIMENS SENT BY PRIVATE PRACTITIONERS.

1929	140	1932	523
1930	140	1933	367
1931	284		

It will be realized from the amount of work performed that the laboratory could not be carried on except by the hard work of the subordinate staff, and that much of the time of the Bacteriologist must be taken up in routine investigations.

REVENUE.

The total value of the work performed during the year, calculated on the Government scale of charges, was £7,509. 1*s*. In addition T.A.B. vaccine to the value of £66. 15*s*. was made in the laboratory and used in the Island. A sum of £39. 15*s*. was collected in fees and paid into the Treasury for such examinations as are not carried out free of charge for private practitioners. The policy of performing such examination for the diagnosis of many common diseases in the Colony without fee was continued.

OTHER DUTIES.

In addition to the usual laboratory work I have assisted the general health work of the Island by arranging part of an exhibition and acting as judge at the Nicosia Baby Show, and in giving public lectures in villages.

I have also performed post-mortems for the Police and acted as expert witness for the Crown in cases of murder or manslaughter. During the year a new Law made it possible for the written report of the Bacteriologist to be taken in evidence in preliminary inquiries, and in some cases in the Assize Courts in the Colony. This has resulted in a much appreciated saving of time which would otherwise be spent in court.

ROUTINE INVESTIGATIONS.

SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL FINDINGS.

Blood Films.

Fewer films were examined for malaria and very few were positive ; this corresponds to a general decrease in the incidence of malaria in the Island during the year, following a prolonged drought.

Counts.

67 blood counts were performed, a macrocystic type of anæmia with high colour index was found in 5 cases. Most of these severe anæmias were associated with pregnancy.

In one case, a woman of 30, 6 months pregnant, admitted with a red cell count of 975,000, a trial of Marmite treatment was made with the result that in 4 days her red cells had risen to 1,412,500 with 27.5% reticulocytes, when she unfortunately insisted on leaving hospital and going to a distant village, as she felt so much better. It is hoped to continue the investigation of the effect of Marmite in cases of this nature.

Culture.

Of 12 blood cultures 2 grew B. *typhosus* and 1 *staphylococcus* aureus.

Biochemical Investigation.

35 estimations of blood sugar were made, with 2 complete glucose-tolerance tests. Blood urea was estimated on 17 occasions.

Agglutination Tests.

352 sera were examined for agglutinins. Positive results in diagnostic dilutions were obtained with the following organisms :—

B. *typhosus* 160, B. *paratyphosus* A 5, B. *paratyphosus* B. 1. No sera examined agglutinated Br. *melitensis,* this test being carried out on sera negative for the enteric group.

Complement Fixation Test.

5,585 Wassermann reactions were performed. The number of Wassermann tests performed each year varies little. The results in general are included in Table B II, and from the various V.D. Clinics in Table B. III. The method used as in the previous years was that of McIntosh and Fildes. 5 sera were examined for complement fixation with hydatid fluid, with one positive result.

Blood Grouping.

The cells and sera of 5 donors were tested directly against the recipient's cells and sera for hæmagglutinins. 1 blood transfusion was performed by the Bacteriologist in a case of severe hæmorrhage due to placenta prævia. Citrated blood was used.

PATHOLOGICAL FLUIDS, PUS, ETC.

23 specimens of pus were examined, 6 grew staphylococci, 4 streptococci, 3 pneumococci and 3 B. coli. Tubercle bacilli were found in 2 specimens. Among 12 pleural effusions examined hydatid hooklets were found once.

Urethral and Cervical Smears.

1,603 smears from urethra and cervix in cases of suspected venereal disease were examined, gonococci were found in 698. The number of specimens of this nature received from the V.D. Clinics has decreased considerably this year. The results from the V.D. Clinics are shown in detail in Table B. III. A very high percentage of positive results were obtained in specimens from Limassol (as in previous years) and also in those from Paphos.

Pharyngeal and Nasal Swabs.

From 333 throat swabs diphtheria bacilli were grown from 42. These cases occurred mainly at the beginning of the year during an epidemic which started in 1932. Streptococci were grown from 22 swabs.

Fæces.

65 fæces were examined by culture, mainly from patients convalescent from typhoid fever. Organisms of the dysentery group were isolated in 4, but not further identified.

In 7 the cytological findings were in favour of bacillary dysentery. Giardia Lamblis cysts were found in 2 cases of diarrhœa.

Sputums.

The examination of sputum in cases of suspected tuberculosis showed the presence of the bacillus in 165.

Cerebro-Spinal Fluids.

Among 35 C.S.Fs., an increase in cells was noted in 9, pneumococci, meningococci, staphylococci and B. tuberculosis were found once each.

Urines.

476 urines were examined. An unusual number of specimens showed the presence of albumen and casts. There was a considerable number of cases of streptococcal tonsillitis during the Summer but the histories did not always show a connection between the two conditions.

Examination for Leprosy.

208 nasal scrapings and skin clips were examined for the presence of B. *lepræ.* These were mainly examined to check the results of treatment of patients at the leper farm and do not indicate new cases.

Pathological Specimens.

103 specimens were received for histological examination and as specimens for the pathological museum. The museum now contains 150 mounted specimens illustrating various pathological conditions. The number of histological examination was less than in the previous two years, but these examinations were not carried out during the absence of the Bacteriologist.

6 post-mortem examinations were performed by the Bacteriologist, the cause of death being shown in Table B. II.

Public Health Examinations.

Very few rats and fleas have been sent for examination and these mainly from Famagusta, during the year. In view of the proximity of the Island to Egypt, Palestine, and Asia Minor, where cases of plague are from time to time reported, and of the presence of *Xenopsylla Cheopis* as the predominant rat flea as noted in the previous years, it is important that rats should be systematically caught and examined from all the ports. The Sanitary Inspectors stationed there should regard this as an important part of their duties, since the risk of the importation of infected rats is not entirely negligible. On one occasion during the year in spleen smears from a rat found dead, scanty organisms showing bi-polar staining were found, but since the carcase was destroyed before the slides reached the laboratory further identification was impossible. No other suspicious organisms were seen at any time. Results are shown in Table B. IV.

99 samples of drinking water were examined bacteriologically for the number of organisms developing in agar and for the presence of B. coli. The laboratory has no cool incubator, so that the count of organisms in gelatine is not possible for most months in the year since the plates remain liquid at the laboratory temperature. The result of water examinations are shown in detail in Table B. V.

Various.

Organs removed post-mortem from a child suspected of having died from food poisoning were sent for culture, but unfortunately were sent in formalin. Cultural examination of the sausage and cheese suspected to be the cause showed no organisms likely to cause food poisoning.

Specimens were examined for the Veterinary Service during a short time following the burning of the Veterinary Laboratory.

Vaccines.

A new development has been the preparation of mixed T.A.B. vaccine in the laboratory, instead of importing it. 1,335cc. heat-killed vaccine were prepared and used in the Island. Very little use had been made previously of inoculation as a preventive of enteric epidemics in the villages. In two villages, where several cases occurred, inoculation was carried out on all contacts who were willing, after which no further cases occurred. Until greater improvements in the sanitary conditions in the villages can be effected, inoculation appears to be a useful means of checking epidemics, the cost, if vaccine is prepared in the laboratory, being negligible.

RESEARCH.

During January and February while on study leave, by arrangement with Professor Mackie, of Edinburgh University, I examined cultures of diphtheria baccilli collected during the epidemic which occurred the previous year in Cyprus, with a view to determining the type of bacilli present.

Much interest had been aroused on this subject following the publication in 1931 of a paper by Anderson, Happold, McLeod and Thomson working in Leeds in which they described a special media for the growth of diphtheria bacilli and on which they claimed that they obtained 2 different types of colony, which they named " Gravis " and " Mitis " with forms intermediate between the two. They also claimed that the colony types were associated with different biochemical relations, and found that the Gravis type was associated with a severe form of the disease and the Mitis with a milder type. They suggested that the occurrence of these types accounted for some of the cases in which the action of anti-toxin as ordinarily prepared was unsatisfactory.

Since 1931 much work has been done in different parts by many workers who do not all agree with the Leeds workers as to the association of colony type with distinctive biochemical reactions and virulence, and stability of colony type. In view of these diverse findings it seemed interesting to find the type of organism occurring in Cyprus, in what is a comparatively isolated community. Until last year the records show that diphtheria has been rare in the Colony for some years. Unfortunately many of the cultures collected did not survive the journey to Scotland, but 10 strains were successfully subcultured and isolated in pure culture.

These were tested for colony type on the special blood tellurite medium and for biochemical reaction, virulence and hæmolysis with the results shown in Table B. VI. The numbers of organisms isolated was small but the results showed a considerable variety in colony type and biochemical reactions. None of the strains fermented starch, which was one of the features of the Gravis type of the Leeds workers. The different types of colony on the special media were quite distinctive, but after 48 hours culture it proved very difficult to distinguish staphylococcal colonies from colonies of the Mitis type of diphtheria, and the media seemed to have no inhibiting effect on these organisms.

The epidemic was characterized mainly by the occurrence of mild cases, and the response to anti-toxin when administered early was quite satisfactory. Deaths occurred chiefly at the commencement of the outbreak, the nature of which was not at first realized.

I would like to express appreciation of the help given to me by Professor Mackie and his assistants in this investigation and by the practitioners in the Island who supplied notes of their cases.

An investigation was also carried out in the histological appearances of the roots of the teeth of guinea pigs on a normal and scorbutic diet. This was done in conjunction with the Government Analyst in his work on the anti-scorbutic value of Cyprus oranges, and an account of this work will be published elsewhere.

Publication.

A case of non-Parasitic cyst of the spleen by C. C. H. Cuff and M. Gosden. Trans. Roy. Soc. of Trop. Med. and Hygiene. XXVII No. 3, p. 321–323.

TABLE B—I.

Senders of Specimens.

Senders	Blood.									Pathological Fluids, Excreta, etc.								Pathological		Public Health Specimens				Various							Totals
	Films	Counts	Cultures	Agglutination	Wassermann	Weinberg	Biochemical	Grouping	Test for Kala Azar	Pus and exudates	Urethral and cervical smears	Pharyngeal swabs	Fæces	Sputum	C.S.F.	Urines	Scraping for leprosy	Tissues	Post-mortems	Water	Ice	Rats	Fleas	Stain	Sausage and cheese	Tick	Organs	Veterinary	Vaccines	Condensed milk	
Director of Health	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	160	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	162
Surgical Specialist	5	5	—	—	2	2	10	—	—	10	—	7	1	1	1	24	2	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	99
Consulting Physician	33	9	2	33	6	2	6	—	—	11	1	2	9	20	12	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	185
Consulting Surgeon	1	4	—	3	16	1	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	1	2	25	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	81
D.M.O., Nicosia	26	13	8	18	17	—	18	4	—	1	4	16	20	110	1	20	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	281
D.M.O., Limassol	20	15	—	88	96	—	11	—	—	1	4	34	6	57	7	3	—	28	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	374
D.M.O., Famagusta	10	2	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	9	1	4	1	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	50
M.O., Troödos	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
M.O., Larnaca	—	—	1	26	1	—	4	—	—	2	—	35	2	28	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	103
M.O., Kyrenia	1	2	—	12	7	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	4	6	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37
M.O., Paphos	3	6	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	1	5	3	1	12	—	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40
Govt. Bacteriologist	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	6	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	22
V.D. Clinics	—	—	—	—	5,323	—	—	—	—	—	1,551	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	6,874
Med. Officers, N'sia.	36	7	—	34	50	—	3	—	—	10	16	96	10	97	5	343	46	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	760
Med. Offr., Morphou	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	5	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19
M.O., Leonarisso	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Med. Officer, Polis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Med. Officer, Klirou	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	32	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39
M.O., Kophinou	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Med. Offr., Pyrgos	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Med. Offr., Athienou	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
M.O., Stroumbi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Med. Offr., Pakhna	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
M.O., Kelokedhara	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
M.O., Perapedhi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	5	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
D.S., Evrykhou	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
D.S., Lapithos	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
D.S., Lefka	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
D.S., Leonarisso	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
D.S., Morphou	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
D.S., Vatili	—	—	—	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20
D.S., Rizokarpaso	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Govt. Oculist, L'sol.	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Govt. Oculist, N'sia.	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Tr. Oculist, Nicosia.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Tr. Oculist, F'gusta.	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Priv. Practitioners	57	2	1	114	14	—	4	—	1	2	15	31	9	99	3	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	367
M.O.. Troops	—	—	—	—	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47
C.V.O. & V.O.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	12
Govt. Analyst	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
Sanitary Inspectors	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	80	4	19	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	114
Com., Nicosia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Police	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3
Totals	195	67	12	352	5,585	5	59	5	1	46	1,603	333	65	475	35	476	208	103	6	99	4	19	9	1	1	1	1	12	16	1	9,795

TABLE B—II.

EXAMINATIONS PERFORMED AND POSITIVE FINDINGS.

Examinations performed.	*No.*	*Principal Positive Findings.*	*No.*
Blood :			
Films	195	P. falciparum	9
		Gametocytes present	3
		P. vivax	2
		P. malariæ	1
Counts	67	Macrocytic anæmia	5
		Secondary anæmia	7
		Leucocytosis	18
		Lymphocytosis	9
		Leucopœnia	3
		Eosinophilia	1
		Arneth count, shift to left	3
		Reticulocyte count	1
Cultures	12	B. typhosus	2
		Staphylococcus aureus	1
Biochemical Sugar	35	Normal values	27
		Hyperglycæmia	4
		Hypoglycæmia (from insulin)	1
Sugar tolerance test	2	Diabetic curve	1
		Curve of renal glycosuria	1
Urea	17	Normal	9
		High	8
Chlorides	1	Normal	1
Acetone	2		
Van den Bergh reaction	2	Direct reaction positive	1
Serum reactions :			
Complement fixation (Wassermann)	5,585	Wassermann reaction positive	899
		Wassermann reaction weakly positive	251
(Weinberg)	5	Weinberg reaction positive	1
Agglutination	352	B. typhosus	160
		B. paratyphosus A.	5
		B. paratyphosus B.	1
Grouping	5		
Serum test for Kala azar	1		
Pathological fluids, pus, etc.			
Pus from abscesses, etc.	19	Staphylococcus aureus	5
		Staphylococcus albus	1
		Streptococci	3
		Pneumococci	1
		B. coli	2
		Actinomyces	1
		B. tuberculosis	2
Pus from chest	3	Pneumococci	2
		Streptococci	1
Pus from abdomen	1	B. coli	1
Pleural effusions	12	Lymphocytes	6
		Blood	4
		Leucocytes	1
		Hydadit hooklets	1
Ascitic fluids	4	Endothelial cells	3
Various fluids	7	Urea present	1
		Endothelial cells	2
		Staphyloccocus albus	1
Urethral and cervical smears	1603	Gonococci present	698
Pharyngeal and nasal swabs	333	Klebs Loeffler bacilli grown	42
		Streptococci	22
		Staphylococci	15
		Oidium albicans	3
		Vincent's angina	1
Fæces	65	Organisms of dysentery group	4
		Cysts of Giardia Lamblis	2
		Cytologically baccillary dysentery	7
Sputum	475	B. tuberculosis	165
		Pneumococci	1
Cerebro-Spinal-Fluids	35	Increase in cells, lymphocytes	3
		Increase in cells, leucocytes	6
		Pneumococci	1
		Meningococci	1
		Staphylococci	1
		B. tuberculosis	1
Urines	476	Albumen present	91
		Amount estimated	23

Pathological fluids, pus, etc.—continued. Chemical, Microscopical, and Bacteriological.		Casts present	26
		Blood present	28
		Pus present	40
		Sugar present	36
		Amount estimated	24
		Sugar tolerance test	2
		Acetone and diacetic acid	1
		Bile	5
		Oxalate crystals	57
		Phosphatic crystals	14
		Uric acid crystals	1
		Cystin crystals	1
		B. coli	1
		Streptococci	1
		B. tuberculosis	2
Examinations for leprosy			
Nasal smears	107	B. lepræ present	45
Ear and skin clips	101	B. lepræ present	47
Pathological Examinations.		(1) *Inflammations.*	
		(*a*) *Pyogenic.*	
Tissues for histological examination and specimens for Museum	103	Appendix (acute)	3
		Appendix (chronic)	1
		Pericardium	1
		Lobar pneumonia	2
		Abscess of face	1
		Lymphatic gland	1
		Gall bladder	1
		Kidney	1
		Fallopian tube	1
		Foot (ulcer)	1
		Intestine, typhoid ulcer	1
		(*b*) *Tubercular.*	
		Lung	2
		Cæcum	1
		Epididymis	1
		(2) *Degenerations.*	
		Cirrhosis of liver	1
		Hyaline Degrn, Fibromyoma	1
		(3) *New Growths.*	
		(*a*) Malignant.	
		Carcinoma.	
		Breast, schirrous	5
		Cervix uteri.	
		spheroidal celled	11
		squamous celled	2
		Gall bladder	1
		Skin	
		basal celled	2
		squamous celled	5
		Orbit	2
		Stomach	1
		Secondary, liver	1
		Secondary, buttock	1
		Secondary, axilla	1
		Sarcoma.	
		Ovary	1
		Kidney	1
		Jaw	1
		Lung (spindle celled)	1
		Skin (myxosarcoma)	1
		Lymphosarcoma	1
		Various.	
		Congenital retinoepithelioma	1
		Myeloma (bone)	1
		(*b*) Non-malignant.	
		Adenoma.	
		Jaw	1
		Thyroid	2
		Thyroid (cystic)	2
		Lipoma (subcutaneous)	1
		Papilloma-lip	1
		Papilloma of skin	1
		Fibromata (multiple subcutaneous)	1
		Melanoma (skin)	1
		Fibromyomata (uterus)	7

Pathological Examinations—cont.		(1) *Inflammations—cont.*	
Tissues for histological examination and specimens for Museum—*cont.*		Chondroma	1
		Epulis	1
		Polypus (cervical)	1
		(4) *Hypertrophy simple.*	
		Lymphatic glands	1
		Epididymis	1
		Skin of coccygeal region	1
		Endometrium	1
		Cervix (congenital elongation)	1
		Prostate	2
		Eyelid	1
		(5) *Products of conception.*	
		Hydatidiform mole	2
		Early abortion	1
		Chorion	1
		Acephalic monster	1
		(6) *Various.*	
		Hydatid cysts.	
		Thyroid gland	1
		Lung	1
		Liver	1
		Granulation tissue	1
		Gall stones (multiple)	2
		Hydrosalpynx	2
		Cast of bladder	1
		Menstrual cast of uterus	1
		Ruptured semi-lunar cartilage	1
Post-Mortem Examinations	6	Typhoid ulceration of intestine perforation	1
		Acute General peritonitis (appendix)	1
		Caustic soda poisoning, perforation of oesophagus and trachea	1
		Bullet wound of head (homicidal)	1
		Cut throat (homicidal)	1
		Pneumococcal meningitis	1
Public Health Specimens.			
Spleen smears (rat)	19		
Rat fleas	9	Xenopsylla cheopis	3
		Leptopsylla musculi	6
Drinking waters	99	Typical B. coli grown from 0.1cc.	26
		Atypical B. coli grown from 0.1cc.	8
		Typical B. coli grown from 1cc.	10
		Atypical B. coli grown from 1cc.	8
		Typical B. coli grown from 5cc.	9
		Atypical B. coli grown from 5cc.	7
		Typical B. coli grown from 10cc.	4
		Atypical B. coli grown from 10cc.	3
		Typical B. coli grown from 20cc.	5
		Atypical B. coli grown from 20cc.	7
		Coli test negative from 20cc.	12
Ice	4	Typical B. coli grown from 1cc.	1
		Atypical B. coli grown from 0.1cc.	1
		Atypical B. coli grown from 1cc.	1
		Atypical B. coli grown from 5cc.	1
Various.			
Stain for semen	1		
Cheese and sausages for culture	1		
Organs for culture	1		
Tick-identification	1		
Veterinary specimens.			
Blood, goats	3	B. anthracis	1
Hens, tumour	2		
Dog, spinal cord	1		
Guinea pig, teeth	2	Effect of scurvey	1
Goats, skin nodules	3		
Sheep, liver, etc.	1	Lymphosarcoma	1
Condensed milk	1		
Vaccines.			
Autogenous	10	Staphylococcus aureus	9
		B. coli	1
T.A.B.	6	1335cc. made	
TOTAL	9,795	TOTAL	3,127

TABLE B. III.

RESULTS OF EXAMINATIONS OF SPECIMENS FROM VENEREAL DISEASES CLINICS.

District	Wassermann Reaction Blood	Number Positive	% Positive	Weakly Positive	% Weakly Positive	Smears	Gonococci Positive	% Positive
Nicosia	2,098	333	15.9	87	4.1	505	185	36.6
Limassol	821	173	21.0	40	4.8	190	131	68.9
Larnaca	863	125	14.4	36	4.1	391	126	32.2
Famagusta	1,123	159	14.1	52	4.6	283	137	48.4
Paphos	418	65	15.5	15	3.6	182	108	59.3
Total	5,323	855	16.0	230	4.3	1,551	687	44.3

TABLE B. IV.

EXAMINATION OF RATS.

District	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Yearly totals
Limassol	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Larnaca	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Famagusta	—	2	—	3	3	1	2	—	2	2	—	2	17
Kyrenia	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Totals	—	2	1	3	3	2	2	—	2	2	—	2	19

EXAMINATIONS OF FLEAS.

District	May	September	October	December
Famagusta	2	4	1	2

TABLE B. V.

RESULTS OF WATER EXAMINATIONS.

Source.	*Date.*	*Organisms in agar at 37° C.*	*Typical B. coli*	*Atypical B. coli.*
Ayia Irini supply	16.2.33	nil in 0.1cc.	—	—
Tap near Catsellis	6.3.33	nil in 0.1cc.	—	—
Chain of well, N'sia.–K'nia. road	14.3.33	100 in 1cc.	—	+ in 1cc.
Tap from chain of wells, Nicosia–Kyrenia road	14.3.33	70 in 1cc.	—	+ in 5cc.
Boghaz supply	14.3.33	nil in 0.1cc.	—	—
Boghaz water, fountain Keleshi	14.3.33	nil in 0.1cc.	—	+ in 20cc.
Aqueduct Hotel supply	15.3.33	nil in 0.1cc.	—	+ in 20cc.
F'gusta. Harbour pumping well	11.4.33	nil in 0.1cc.	—	+ in 5cc.
Sykhari village	19.4.33	nil in 0.1cc.	—	—
Pano Dhikomo water	19.4.33	nil in 0.1cc.	—	—
Doctor's spring, Amiandos	24.4.33	170 in 1cc.	—	—
Chrisovrisos spring, Amiandos	24.4.33	nil in 0.1cc.	—	—
Vassilia head spring	27.4.33	nil in 0.1cc.	—	—
Lapithos head spring	27.4.33	nil in 0.1cc.	—	—
Asha spring, Pano Ambelia	5.5.33	60 in 1cc.	—	+ in 0.1cc.
Saitta water	6.5.33	100 in 1cc.	—	+ in 1cc.
Aradhippou deposit	9.5.33	120 in 1cc.	—	+ in 5cc.
Makedonitissa water	25.5.33	30 in 1cc.	—	+ in 1cc.
Kakkouras well	25.5.33	1,600 in 1cc.	+ in 0.1cc.	—
Engomi village	25.5.33	90 in 1cc.	+ in 0.1cc.	+ in 0.1cc.
Apostolos Andreas spring	26.5.33	2,200 in 1cc.	—	+ in 1cc.
Ayii Omoloyitadhes	7.6.33	10 in 1cc.	—	+ in 5cc.
Papallos supply	8.6.33	20 in 1cc.	+ in 0.1cc.	—
Stephanides water	8.6.33	40 in 1cc.	—	+ in 0.1cc.
Kokkinos water	10.6.33	1,420 in 1cc.	—	+ in 0.1cc.
Ayios Epiphanios	4.7.33	130 in 1cc.	—	+ in 0.1cc.
Well of Ioannis Katsamba	6.7.33	30 in 1cc.	+ in 1cc.	—
Engomi water	6.7.33	20 in 1cc.	—	+ in 10cc.
Larnaca, Kouppi supply	10.7.33	80 in 1cc.	+ in 0.1cc.	—
Kambia village Alakatia well	11.7.33	600 in 1cc.	+ in 0.1cc.	—
Costas Elia well	15.7.33	160 in 1cc.	—	+ in 20cc.
Kokkinos water	17.7.33	80 in 1cc.	+ in 0.1cc.	—
Klirou water	20.7.33	60 in 1cc.	+ in 0.1cc.	—
Klirou water, Lakkos tou Katsantoni	20.7.33	80 in 1cc.	+ in 0.1cc.	—
Perakhorio new boring	21.7.33	450 in 1cc.	—	+ in 0.1cc.
Kambia village Alakatia well	29.7.33	150 in 1cc.	+ in 0.1cc.	—

Source.	*Date.*	*Organisms in agar at 37° C.*	*Typical B. coli*	*Atypical B. coli*
Ayia Irini spring, Karavas	1.8.33	100 in 1cc.	+ in 0.1cc.	—
Chionistra spring, Troödos	3.8.33	nil in 0.1cc.	—	—
Larnaca, Avlakia fountain	3.8.33	510 in 1cc.	+ in 0.1cc.	—
Larnaca Kouppi supply	3.8.33	300 in 1cc.	+ in 0.1cc.	—
Larnaca, Chrisopolitissa deposit	3.8.33	620 in 1cc.	+ in 0.1cc.	+ in 0.1cc.
Larnaca, new deposit	3.8.33	170 in 1cc.	+ in 0.1cc.	—
Tap near Govt. Offices Troödos	3.8.33	20 in 1cc.	—	+ in 10cc.
Tap by Govt. Hospital, Troödos	3.8.33	20 in 1cc.	—	+ in 20cc.
Tap visitors camp, Troödos	3.8.33	20 in 1cc.	—	+ in 20cc.
Prison unfiltered water	4.8.33	30 in 1cc.	—	+ in 1cc.
Prison filtered water	4.8.33	nil in 0.1cc.	—	—
Kyrmosa village well	7.8.33	520 in 1cc.	+ in 0.1cc.	—
Kormakiti, Amberates locality	9.8.33	uncountable in 0.1cc.	+ in 0.1cc.	—
Monagroulli, well of Petros Christofi	10.8.33	uncountable in 0.1cc.	+ in 1cc.	—
Monagroulli, well of Nicolas Neokli	10.8.33	uncountable in 0.1cc.	+ in 0.1cc.	—
Monagroulli public well	10.8.33	uncountable in 0.1cc.	+ in 0.1cc.	—
Monagroulli well of I. Georghiou	10.8.33	350 in 1cc.	+ in 0.1cc.	—
Stroumbi village	25.8.33	uncountable in 0.1cc.	+ in 0.1cc.	—
Ktima new supply	25.8.33	uncountable in 0.1cc.	+ in 1cc.	—
Old Government House well	26.8.33	20 in 1cc.	+ in 20cc.	—
Varosha pumping well No. 1	29.8.33	80 in 1cc.	+ in 1cc.	—
Kato Dhikomo Mukhtar's well	31.8.33	380 in 1cc.	+ in 0.1cc.	—
Knodara supply, spring	20.9.33	10 in 1cc.	+ in 20 cc.	+ in 20cc.
Ali Riza water	20.9.33	80 in 1cc.	—	+ in 1cc.
Eraclis Serghi well	20.9.33	180 in 1cc.	—	+ in 0.1cc.
Municipality well, Limassol	20.9.33	30 in 1cc.	—	+ in 5cc.
P.W.D. Semi-Artesian boring near C.S. Lodge	21.9.33	uncountable in 0.1cc.	+ in 10cc.	—
Ayios Dhometios piped water	22.9.33	30 in 1cc.	+ in 5cc.	—
Kondemenos fountain	3.10.33	10 in 1cc.	—	—
Ktima new supply	4.10.33	20 in 1cc.	—	+ in 10cc.
Well of K. Savva of Akapnou	12.10.33	2,340 in 1cc.	+ in 0.1cc.	+ in 0.1cc.
Well of Victoras Christofi of Akapnou	12.10.33	uncountable in 0.1cc.	+ in 0.1cc.	—
Well of Papamichael Kyriacou of Akapnou	12.10.33	2,760 in 1cc.	+ in 0.1cc.	+ in 0.1cc.
Spring, Kellaki village	12.10.33	10 in 1cc.	—	+ in 10cc.
Kythrea Kefalovrisos	21.10.33	30 in 1cc.	—	+ in 5cc.
Varosha, Panayia locality	24.10.33	uncountable in 0.1cc.	—	+ in 0.1cc.
Varosha, Stavros No. 1 pumping well	24.10.33	uncountable in 0.1cc.	—	+ in 0.1cc.
Yerolakko, Mavros Piliyi	30.10.33	80 in 1cc.	+ in 1cc.	—
Kara Yousouf spring, Evdhimou	1.11.33	uncountable in 0.1cc.	+ in 5cc.	+ in 5cc.
Skilloura, Villouri source	6.11.33	20 in 1cc.	+ in 20cc.	—
Petra village, Artesian well	6.11.33	40 in 1cc.	—	+ in 20cc.
Ayios Demetios boys' school	7.11.33	40 in 1cc.	+ in 1cc.	—
Polemidia camp	8.11.33	400 in 1cc.	+ in 5cc.	+ in 5cc.
Dimes village, spring	9.11.33	260 in 1cc.	—	—
Evrikhou spring in Klarios river	21.11.33	70 in 1cc.	+ in 20cc.	—
Sykopetra village, spring	22.11.33	50 in 1cc.	—	—
Vatili supply, well of Vassilaki	23.11.33	2,000 in 1cc.	—	+ in 1cc.
Vatili, air motor	23.11.33	50 in 1cc.	—	+ in 5cc.
Vatili, Michael well	23.11.33	40 in 1cc.	+ in 5cc.	—
Well, blind school	30.11.33	uncountable in 0.1cc.	+ in 1cc.	—
Lyssi village well	30.11.33	20 in 1cc.	+ in 10cc.	—
Lyssi village, fountain No. 1	30.11.33	10 in 1cc.	+ in 20cc.	—
Lyssi village, fountain No. 2	30.11.33	20 in 1cc.	+ in 5cc.	—
Kondea village well	5.12.33	uncountable in 0.1cc.	+ in 5cc.	—
Kondea village, well of Ellenis	5.12.33	uncountable in 0.1cc.	+ in 0.1cc.	—
Kondea village, well of Xeni	5.12.33	uncountable in 0.1cc.	+ in 1cc.	—
Vatili village, well No. 1	19.12.33	70 in 1cc.	+ in 5cc.	—
Vatili village, well No. 2	19.12.33	70 in 1cc.	—	+ in 5cc.
Vatili village, well of Dimitri	19.12.33	510 in 1cc.	+ in 5cc.	—

TABLE B. VI.

RESULTS OF EXAMINATIONS OF DIPHTHERIA CULTURES.

No.	Colony McLead Medium	Morphology Loeffler	Broth		Alk Reac	Hæmolysis			Virulence Guinea Pig	Fermentations				Clinical notes
			Pell	Turb		Ox cells	Human cells	Rabbit cells		Sach	Dext.	Starch	Glyc.	
2	Gravis type	Long and short bacilli granules scanty	+	—	48 hrs.	—	—	—	+	—	A	—	—	F. Greek, Age 5. Laryngeal diph. severe adenitis, severe case. Recovered.
10	Gravis type	Short thick bacilli terminal granules	+	—	48 hrs.	—	—	—	+	—	A	—	—	F. Greek, Age 5. Severe laryngeal case. Recovered.
11	Mitis type	Short bacilli terminal granules	—	+	4 days	—	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	M. Greek, Age 5. Pharyngeal diphtheria. Mild.
12	Mitis type	Short bacilli some granules	—	+	7 days	—	—	+	+	—	A	—	—	M. Greek, Age 5. Pharyngeal diphtheria. Mild.
15	Intermediate type	Short bacilli granules	—	slt. deposit	5 days	—	—	—	+	—	—	—	—	M. Greek, Age 6. Pharyngeal case. Mild

16	Mitis type	Long bacilli well marked granules	—	+	4 days	+++	+++	++++	+	—	—	—	—	
19	Mitis type	Long bacilli well marked granules	—	+	4 days	+++	+++	++++	+	—	A	—	—	F. Greek, Age 2. Mild case.
23 S.	Mitis smooth	Short bacilli well marked granules	—	+	4 days	+++	+++	++++	+	—	A	—	—	M. Greek, Age 6. Mild case.
23 R.	Mitis type rough surface not typical gravis	Short bacilli well marked granules	—	+	4 days	+	+++	++++	+	—	A	—	—	As 23 S.
32	Mitis type	Long bacilli well marked granules	+	slt. with deposit	5 days	+	++	+++	+	—	A	—	—	M. Greek, Age 11. Severe laryngeal diphtheria, recovered 8 inj. of serum.

APPENDIX C.

ANNUAL REPORT UPON THE WORK OF THE GOVERNMENT LABORATORY FOR THE YEAR 1933.

By Stanley G. Willimott, Ph.D. (Cantab.), B.Sc., Ph.D. (Liv.),
Government Analyst.

Although the conditions of depression and drought during the year under review remained much as they were in 1932, the work of the Government Laboratory, both routine and investigative, was well maintained. The slight decrease of 3.5 per cent. in the general analytical work confirms the view put forward in my Annual Report for 1932 that the "saturation point" of working capacity has been reached with the present staff. There were no changes of personnel during the year and the Government Analyst was absent on duty leave in Egypt from 23rd December, 1933, to the end of the year.

The total number of analyses carried out was 2,342 as compared with 2,428 in 1932; and as in previous reports, these figures do not take into account lecture courses, examinations, consultations, etc. The total analyses for 1933 and those of the previous decade are compared in Table I.

Table I (G.A.).—Total Analyses made during the Last Decade.

Year	*Total*	*Year*	*Total*
1923	1,814	1929	1,713†
1924	2,195	1930	1,546
1925	1,834	1931	1,812
1926	1,999	1932	2,428
1927	1,850	1933	2,342
1928	4,805*		

* Includes 3,344 pathological specimens.
† Includes 678 pathological specimens.

The total for 1933 may be divided into official and non-official samples and classified under the different headings shown in Tables II and III.

Table II (G.A.).

Official Samples.

Food and Drugs	1,073
Criminal	229
Waters	63
Customs and Excise	10
Miscellaneous	120
Research	103
Biochemical	2
Medical Stores	721
Total	2,321

Table III (G.A.).

Non-Official Samples.

Animal viscera	7
Waters	4
Foodstuffs	3
Miscellaneous	7
Total	21
Total Table II	2,321
Grand total	2,342

The samples falling under the different headings are considered in some detail in the following sections:—

1.—Food and Drugs.

The island is divided into seven districts for the purposes of the administration of the Food and Drugs Law. In Table IV data are summarized showing the total samples analysed and the number and percentage found adulterated within each of the seven districts.

TABLE IV (G.A.).—ADULTERATION IN THE DISTRICTS.

District	Samples analysed	Genuine	Adulterated	% Adulterated.
—	—	—	—	—
Nicosia	195	160	35	17.9
Famagusta	162	143	19	11.7
Larnaca	244	211	33	13.5
Limassol	229	115	114	49.7
Paphos	85	78	7	8.2
Polis	76	74	2	2.6
Kyrenia	82	60	22	26.8
Total	1,073	841	232	21.6

The adulteration rate of 21.6 per cent. shows a slight increase on that of 1932 (20.1 per cent.) and is accounted for by the policy of sampling intensively wherever suspected stocks of foodstuffs, especially tinned goods, have been known to exist.

Table V shows the total number of each kind of foodstuff or drug examined for the whole Colony, with the proportion of samples adulterated.

TABLE V (G.A.).—FOOD AND DRUGS ANALYSED WITH PER CENT. ADULTERATION.

Sample	*Number*	*Adulterated*	*% Adulteration*
—	—	—	—
Flour	120	23	19.1
Bread	23	nil	nil
Biscuits	6	nil	nil
Coffee	187	37	19.7
Tea	22	nil	nil
Fresh milk	172	54	31.3
Condensed milk	25	4	16.0
Olive oil	68	40	58.8
Soya bean oil	3	nil	nil
Sesame oil	14	nil	nil
Vinegar	5	nil	nil
Butter	5	1	20.0
Cocolina	5	nil	nil
Margarine	3	nil	nil
Salt	89	nil	nil
Pepper	7	nil	nil
Tomato paste	34	1	2.9
Sugar	37	nil	nil
Sweets	4	1	25.0
Cheese	17	nil	nil
Sardines	146	64	43.8
Herrings	31	7	22.5
Rice	13	nil	nil
Peas	1	nil	nil
Jam	3	nil	nil
Pickles	2	nil	nil
Potted meat	2	nil	nil
Mineral water	13	nil	nil
Lemonade	3	nil	nil
Quinine	11	nil	nil
Aspirin	1	nil	nil
Aloes	1	nil	nil
Total	1,073	232	21.6

The total of 1,073 official samples again represents an increase of 104 as compared with that of the previous year. The number of prosecutions under the Food and Drugs Law, heard during the year, was 100 and the fines inflicted amounted to £104. 19*s.* 4*cp.* The foodstuffs principally adulterated were olive oil, milk, coffee and flour, while the condemned samples of tinned foods were in a condition unfit for human consumption. In the case of olive oil it was difficult to obtain a sample of the genuine article in the town. Owing to the drought, the harvest of olives was poor and the fact of a restricted supply of olive oil, in consequence, was regarded as opportunity and justification for wholesale adulteration. In some cases, material sold as olive oil was found to consist entirely of soya bean oil.

Particular attention has been paid to fresh milk supplies and 172 samples were analysed as compared with 70 in the previous year, representing an increase in the adulteration rate from 8.5 per cent. to 31.3 per cent. for the year under review. There is ample evidence to show that the adulteration of milk is widespread throughout the colony, even on the basis of the present generous standards. A more stringent fat requirement (*see* Annual Report, 1932), might solve the difficulty. The adulterated samples of milk were found to be either skimmed or watered, or subjected to both falsifications. The sample of butter was rancid. In the case of coffee, starch was the adulterant and the amount present varied from 5 to 60 per cent. The samples of flour were imported grades which, owing to unsatisfactory storage over long periods, had developed weevils. The remaining samples condemned arose from tinned foods in a state of decomposition. The work of this section has been greatly facilitated by the use of the quartz mercury ultra-violet lamp in the routine examination of milk, cheese, oils and fats.

The District Sanitary Inspectors, acting on instructions, have again devoted particular attention to the stocks of tinned foods and it has been necessary to condemn some thousands of unfit material. The quality and quantity of tinned foods in the island is now considerably improved and merchants are displaying more sagacity by ordering smaller stocks and thus avoiding exposure of large consignments to long-continued heat. It has been found, for example, that tinned fish in tomato sauce, is very likely to become spoilt on exposure to the Cyprus summer and shopkeepers have been advised accordingly. As a result of the last four years' work there is now a definite improvement in the quality and condition of the tinned food supply of the colony. Difficulties were again experienced in the working of the present Food and Drugs Law which unhappily still remains unrevised.

The duties of the District Sanitary Inspectors have been lightened and the control over the food supply increased by authorizing certain sanitary inspectors, who hold the Local Sanitary Certificate, to take official samples in their sub-districts. This experiment has been successfully tried out in Nicosia district and it is now proposed to extend the system to other districts.

The food and drugs campaign, begun in Limassol last year, was continued, and in October extended to Paphos. Here again a thorough inspection of the market, stores and shops retailing foodstuffs was carried out under the supervision by the sanitary staff. On a subsequent visit a notable improvement was observed. Measures have also been taken to ensure efficient control of the food supply, and those engaged in it, in the towns of Famagusta, Larnaca and Kyrenia. It is satisfactory to be able to record a growing willingness on the part of municipalities to co-operate with the officers of the Department in putting into proper effect the bye-laws safeguarding the public health.

2. CRIMINAL.

A total of 229 exhibits were examined, on behalf of the Police, in connection with 54 criminal cases, which are classified in Table VI :—

TABLE VI (G.A.).—CRIMINAL EXHIBITS.

Exhibits in murder and stabbing cases	103
,, ,, rape and sodomy cases	28
,, ,, poisoning cases and poisons seized from unauthorized persons	32
,, ,, robbery cases	37
,, ,, dangerous drugs	12
,, ,, abortion cases	2
,, ,, killing animals	6
,, ,, suspected stamp cases	7
,, ,, counterfeit coins	2
Total	229

During the year the following new arrangements were made with the Police :—

(*a*) to use a special form (F. Med. 14) in poisoning and post-mortem cases ;

(*b*) to eliminate unnecessary investigations by submitting exhibits only in essential cases ; and

(*c*) to accept the signed report of the Government Analyst or Bacteriologist as evidence in criminal cases brought before the Magisterial or Assize Courts.

As regards (*a*), detailed instructions have been printed on the reverse side of this form for the guidance of those concerned in the collection of chemico-legal and post-mortem cases. Since the introduction of this form there has been some improvement in the handling of such cases, which heretofore left something to be desired. With regard to (*b*) formally no discrimination was used in sending in exhibits by the Police and this system wasted much valuable time and material and the results were frequently of little use in Court. In order to facilitate the detection of crime the Criminal Investigation Department has been shown how to apply the preliminary sorting tests for the presence of blood on productions, and has been supplied with the necessary reagents. Innovation (*c*) was made possible by an amendment of the Criminal Evidence and Procedure Law, 1929 (Law 37 of 1933), which provides also that these officers may be called to give evidence if requested by the defence.

As a result of this new policy there was a marked decline in the number of cases submitted, though not in the number of exhibits, as compared with the figures for 1932. Again the greatest number of productions arose in connection with murder, stabbing and robbery cases, and there was an increase in cases involving dangerous drugs. Presumably owing to the conditions of continued depression the year again proved a bad one for violent crime and eight cases of homicide were examined.

It has long been surmised that violent crime, especially crime against the person, increased considerably with the onset of the hot season and declined with the approach of winter. It was hoped to examine this theory by graphing the number of offences against the person of all kinds against the month of the year in which they occurred, taking a monthly average over a period of ten years. Unfortunately, it was possible to do this for homicidal offences only and the returns for the period 1924–33, kindly supplied by the Criminal Investigation Department, are summarized in Table VII. These data include cases of murder, manslaughter and infanticide but do not take into account fatal road accidents or suicides. Although more data are desirable it is seen, from the monthly average taken over a decade, that a definite increase in homicide occurs with the onset of hot weather in June and continues with some variations until the coming of the colder weather in November. This is brought out in the graph (Fig. 1) based on the data given in Table VII. Furthermore, the low figures for the period 1928–30, years of prosperity in Cyprus, are instructive when compared with those of the years of depression, 1931–33, when homicidal crime was high.

TABLE VII (G.A.).–HOMICIDAL CRIME IN CYPRUS DURING THE DECADE 1924–33.

Month.	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928*	1929*	1930*	1931†	1932†	1933†	Total	Average
January	nil	nil	3	1	2	nil	nil	1	2	1	10	1
February	nil	2	1	1	1	nil	1	nil	1	3	10	1
March	2	1	1	nil	nil	2	1	nil	nil	1	8	0.8
April	2	3	2	1	3	nil	1	2	1	1	16	1.6
May	3	1	2	3	nil	2	nil	nil	1	1	13	1.3
June	1	1	3	nil	1	nil	2	1	2	3	14	1.4
July	1	2	3	2	2	1	4	2	3	1	21	2.1
August	1	2	2	2	2	2	nil	3	5	4	23	2.3
September.. ..	4	2	4	2	2	nil	1	1	5	2	23	2.3
October	3	1	3	1	1	2	nil	4	nil	2	17	1.7
November.. ..	3	2	nil	3	1	1	nil	4	nil	6	20	2.0
December	2	4	1	2	nil	nil	nil	1	2	2	14	1.4
Totals ..	22	21	25	18	15	10	10	19	22	27	189	18.9

* Years of general prosperity in Cyprus.
† Years of economic depression in Cyprus.
This return includes murder, manslaughter and infanticide, but excludes car and cart accidents, and suicides.

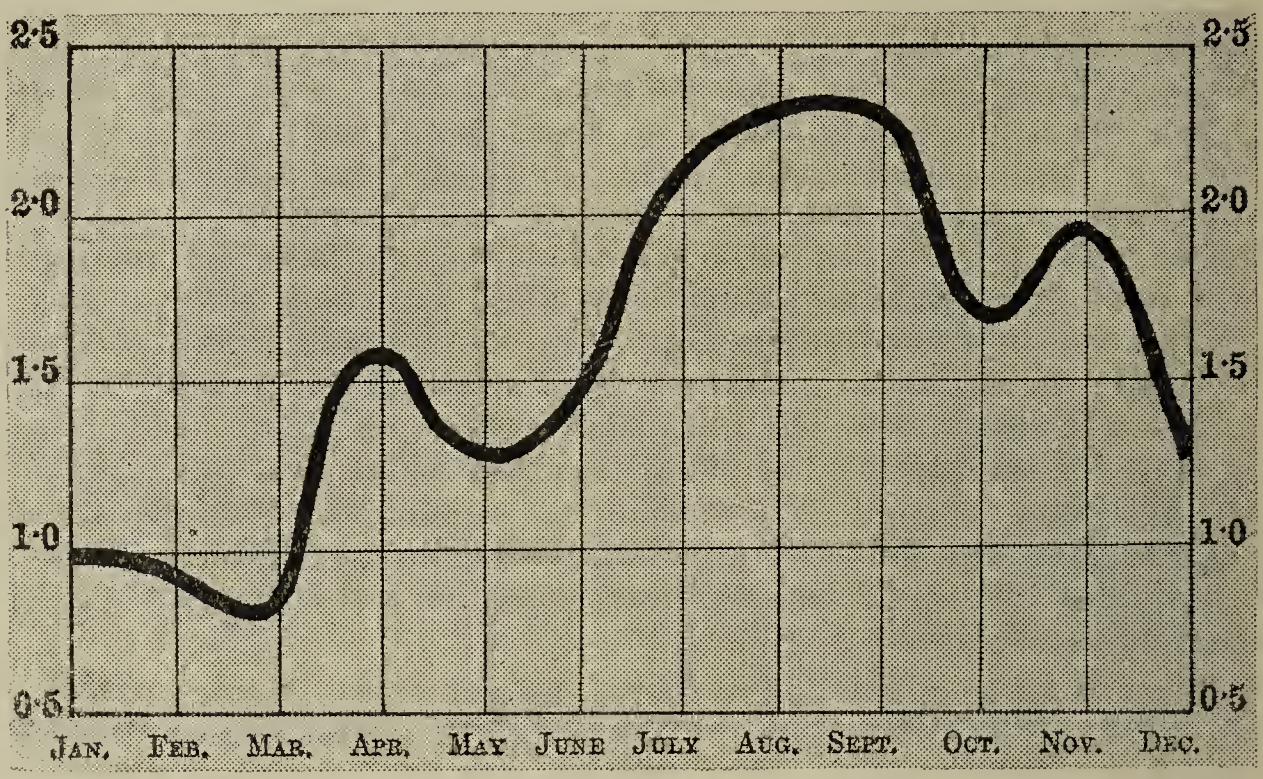


FIG. 1.—Average Monthly Homicidal Crime in Cyprus.

One case of suicide was traced to poisoning by arsenic and another to caustic soda, while in two cases of suspected poisoning arsenic was found respectively in wine and in water. An unusual case of non-fatal poisoning in a young office worker at Amiandos, by what proved to be nitrobenzene vapour, was investigated. A tin of waterproofing composition had been left for some time in a closed office during the summer and the poisonous vapour, evolved in this way, had produced symptoms of nausea and faintness. The odour of the composition suggested the presence of nitrobenzene, present presumably as a solvent, and this was found in small amount on steam distillation. It is known that the vapour of nitrobenzene, when inhaled, is more potent than the liquid (Taylor's Medical Jurisprudence, vol. 2, 1928, p. 699), and this appears to be the explanation in the present case.

It is somewhat remarkable that in a period covering little more than one year, no less than eight cases of poisoning by caustic soda should have occurred in Cyprus, an island with a population of only 348,000. As a result of an investigation into this problem, of which details are given in a later section, it was found that half of these cases were made up of accidents to young children and the other half were suicides in the case of adults. The alkali was in all cases derived from supplies used for domestic washing purposes and in view of recent experience, it was advised that caustic soda and caustic potash should be placed on the Poisons Schedule. This recommendation was adopted by Government in February, 1934.

Two cases of trafficking in hashish (*Cannabis indica*) at Famagusta and Limassol respectively, were dealt with and all accused were convicted. Of two coins submitted, one was counterfeit consisting of silver (60 per cent.) and copper.

Expert evidence was given by the Government Analyst on 16 occasions on the findings of certain of these criminal cases in the Magisterial, Coroner's, District and Assize Courts of the six districts of the Colony.

3. Customs and Excise.

Some ten samples, comprising fats, oils and dangerous drugs were analysed on behalf of the Customs. Owing to the poor harvest of olives large quantities of soya been oil, for edible purposes, have been imported from Europe.

4. Animal Viscera.

Seven viscera, taken from different farm animals and principally in the districts of Limassol and Paphos, were examined for suspected poisons. None was found on analysis.

5. Scientific Education.

For several reasons the course of lectures and demonstrations in chemistry given annually at the Government Laboratory has been discontinued. There now exist adequate facilities, and teachers are available in the different "Gymnasia" and high schools, where candidates may obtain a knowledge of the elements of physics and chemistry necessary for the Government Certificate. Moreover, the increasing volume of official work rendered it impossible to devote the time required for a lecture course extending over four months. The transference of the onus of teaching these subjects from the Government Laboratory to the schools and colleges has acted as an encouragement to these institutions to develop the science side of their curricula, a development very desirable in Cyprus. A detailed syllabus has been prepared for the guidance of candidates, who are now at liberty to make their own arrangements in regard to tuition, the Laboratory remaining responsible for the due examination of candidates and for the issue of a pass-list. At the same time the fee has been increased to £2, in conformity with other departmental examinations, and a new form of certificate has been devised.

The examination was held on 6th February onwards and sixteen candidates presented themselves, of whom seven passed and were awarded the Government Certificate. The Papadopoulos Prize, awarded to the best student of the year, was obtained by Hussein Timour Eff. of Nicosia.

A course of 25 lectures and demonstrations on essential subjects of special sanitary importance was delivered at the beginning of the year to the School for Sanitary Inspectors. Test papers were set as well as the chemistry section of the final examinations of the Royal Sanitary Institute, London.

The Government Analyst also acted as examiner on the Board of Examiners in Pharmacy for the Government Qualifying Certificate.

6. Other Duties.

The Government Analyst acted as President of the following Boards of Survey :—

(*a*) Agricultural Stores; and
(*b*) Veterinary Stores.

The amount of official correspondence and advisory work has been considerable.

The following official reports were prepared and submitted to Government :—

(*a*) Annual Report of the Government Analyst for 1932.
(*b*) A Fatal Case of Acute Caustic Soda Poisoning. Vide *Lancet*, 19th August, 1933, p. 413.

7. MISCELLANEOUS.

A variety of miscellaneous samples are for convenience considered hereunder. Under the system for the control of supplies of alcohol to the Department, 21 samples were analysed and found to be up to specification.

The variation in the salinity of Larnaca Salt Lake has been studied from the time of the commencement of the rains in January up to the time when the lake is dry in July. For this purpose samples were carefully taken each week from the same point. The total chlorides reckoned as NaCl, were found to vary from 15.2 to 35.3 per cent., *i.e.*, to saturation point when crystallization takes place. Rain showers had the effect of temporarily decreasing the salt concentration. These data are of importance in relation to the breeding of culicines and anophelines, in certain bays of the lake, during years of abundant rainfall.

A sample of imported flour, submitted by the Director of Agriculture for identity, was wheaten flour, and one sample of so-called diabetic bread contained abundance of starch. Twenty-eight specimens of sedimentary and igneous rocks, including marble from Kyrenia and alabaster from Larnaca districts, were chemically examined in connection with certain geological surveys. A specimen of crude sulphur, occurring near the village of Kondemenos, was examined with a view to its possible use in sanitary work. It is noteworthy that small specimens of pumice-stone have been found on the shores of Cyprus, particularly at exposed points on the north and west coasts. The pumice-stone is no doubt sea-borne and probably originates in other islands of the Mediterranean.

Nine specimens of different coins, etc., submitted by the Cyprus Museum, were analysed and the metals in question identified.

An investigation of 721 samples of drugs and preparations, sent in by the Special Board on the Medical Stores, has been completed. In the work of identification and sorting the ultra-violet lamp has proved an indispensable ally. By this means several hundred tablets, consisting of different grades of quinine sulphate, sugar-coated quinine, aspirin and potassium chlorate, were readily sorted out. Many other items were found to be decomposing or impure and hence unfit for use in dispensing and these were recommended to be destroyed. Other drugs appeared to have been adulterated as, for example, *Mag. Citras.*, Eff. contained added sugar, *Calcii Hydras* consisted of a mixture of camphor, starch and sugar, and *Ferri Tartras* was adulterated with *Ferri et Quinine Citras.* A report embodying these findings was submitted to the Director of Health.

8. REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

Additions to revenue were made from the following sources :—

Revenue.	£	*s.*	*cp.*
Government Analyst's Fees	26	6	6
Lecture Fees	32	0	0
Fines inflicted under the Food and Drugs Law ..	104	19	4
Total	163	6	1

Expenditure.	£	*s.*	*cp.*
Chemical and Apparatus	29	19	1
Lighting and Heating, etc.	11	10	0
Total	41	9	1

Compared with 1932 the figures for revenue show a marked increase and for expenditure an equally marked decrease.

9. VALUE OF WORK PERFORMED.

Category.	*Amount.* £	s.	cp.
Food and Drugs	1,126	13	0
Criminal Exhibits	480	18	0
Court Evidence	84	0	0
Water	132	6	0
Customs and Excise	10	10	0
Miscellaneous	883	1	0
Private Work	26	6	6
Lecture Fees	32	0	0
Total	£2,775	14	6

These figures, based on the Government scale, give a fair approximation to the value in Cyprus, of the work performed, but do not take into account research or advisory work.

10. GOVERNMENT LABORATORY.

An exterior bronze plate for the Government Laboratory has been fixed by the main door of the building. A similar plate, recording the fact that the laboratory was reorganized during 1930–31 with a grant from the Red Cross Fund, has been placed in the hall. Because of the number of recent fires in Government buildings, the electrical fittings and wiring system have been overhauled and replaced with new material. Electric wires have now been enclosed in metal tubing as far as possible. The use of spirit lamps and Primus stoves, in the absence of gas, is an obvious disability in laboratory operations. This is probably the laboratory's greatest need at present and it would be a great facility if, in the near future, a petrol-air gas plant for the whole building could be installed.

11. INSPECTION OF PHARMACIES.

Our present system is to inspect all pharmacies and private clinics half-yearly and this has been done, as far as possible, during the year under review. Each District Compounder is also Inspector of Pharmacies for his area, under the Dangerous Drugs Law ; and by way of general supervision and control the Government Analyst, as Chief Inspector for the Colony, examined 24 Government and 22 private pharmacies by surprise inspection. With the exception of certain clinics the good order of the pharmacies, so far as dangerous drugs are concerned, is generally satisfactory. The numerous prescriptions examined revealed the fact that the medical practitioner is more frequently responsible for irregularities discovered than the pharmacist and emphasizes the need for constant supervision. There is also to be noticed in Cyprus, on the part of certain practitioners, a remarkable tendency for prescribing dangerous drugs and it is probable that the consumption of these drugs is excessive, considering the head of population. Consideration has also been given to the difficult question of dealing with addicts. These and other reasons point to the necessity for the introduction of more stringent regulations with greater departmental powers. At the same time it is desirable that the sale of drugs and preparations should be confined to the qualified registered pharmacists and that their sale by tradesmen, with the possible exception of quinine, should be prohibited by law. On 1st April the metric system was introduced for Government and private dispensing and its general adoption throughout the Colony has greatly facilitated the control over the book-keeping of dangerous drugs.

12. INVESTIGATIONS.

Alkali Poisoning.

The first case of poisoning by caustic soda occurred in December, 1932, (see my Annual Report, 1932) and an account of the findings was published in "Lancet" of 19th August, 1933, p. 413. Since then a series of altogether eight cases has been studied in collaboration with the Government Bacteriologist. In England poisoning by the fixed alkalis is comparatively rare and has nearly always been the result of accident or negligence, and exceptionally of suicide. But in the cases in Cyprus, which have become frequent, half were accidental and half suicidal, the former occurring in children and the latter in adults.

Caustic soda is used in small quantities by the Cypriot community for domestic washing purposes and is cheap and freely available. Its use locally has greatly increased during the last few years and it would appear that its misuse has increased correspondingly. For these reasons, as already stated, it has been made a scheduled poison. It has always been the practice in washing clothes to add some form of alkali in order to soften the generally prevailing hard waters of the plains of Cyprus. Formerly the alkali used consisted exclusively of wood ashes supplied from domestic sources.

Within recent years, however, this has given place to washing soda and during the last two years to caustic soda. This material, as sold, consisted of fused lumps and analysis showed an average of 77 per cent. NaOH with 10 per cent. Na_2CO_3. Four cases of this series, all affecting adults, have been studied in some detail. The fatal dose of caustic soda is unknown, but Starkenstein ("Toxikologie," Berlin, 1929, p. 91) considers it to be from 10 to 20 grammes of the solid material. From our experience it must be a good deal less than this because even five grammes has produced the most serious complications of stricture culminating fatally in 74 days. There was perforation of the œsophagus in one fatal case and possibly perforation of the stomach in another; in another three cases stricture had developed. The pathology of certain of these cases has been studied by the Bacteriologist and a joint paper, embodying these results, was published in the *British Medical Journal* (June 9, 1934, p. 1022).

Water.

With continuation of the drought the water problem remained urgent throughout the year, and many old sources went dry during the summer. There was intensive search for water on the part of the Cypriot and a number of schemes were launched, some of which were successful. Altogether 67 samples, mostly new supplies, were analysed of which 14 were returned as unsatisfactory as potable water. It is encouraging to observe a considerable extension in the use of iron pipes, in contrast with the old system of ground aqueducts, for the conveyance from the source to the point of distribution of public and private water supplies. Water conveyed by aqueduct is nearly always open to contamination, especially in Cyprus where chlorination is not practised, while the loss by leakage and theft must be considerable. A marked improvement in the quality of the water supply, both in town and village, can be expected when the system of piping supplies has become general.

The character and quality of water supplies in Cyprus varies widely from the pure soft water of the mountain spring to the hard, saline and often polluted waters of the plains. The constituents of the water also frequently vary widely with the different seasons of the year. These characteristics can be seen from the data given in Table VIII, which summarizes the analytical figures from 14 different sources taken from the results of the Water Survey of Cyprus. The first seven sources are town supplies and analyses are given for January and July in each case. The variation in the constituents, in January and July, is noteworthy in the case of Limassol, Varosha and Lefkoniko (large village in the Mesaoria plain). The figures for these sources may be compared with those of the purer waters of the igneous formations of the Troödos massif, *e.g.*, Agros (mountain village), Prodhromos (spring from Mt. Olympus) and Stavros Psokas (Paphos Forest Station). The springs at Lapithos and Kythrea are typical of the waters issuing from the limestone formations of the Kyrenia hills.

Table VIII.—WATER SURVEY OF CYPRUS. [Parts per 100,000.]

	NICOSIA Arab Ahmed		NICOSIA Ayia Paraskevi		LIMASSOL Pump Station		LARNACA Pasha Chiftlik		KYRENIA Boghaz		VAROSHA Main Supply		PAPHOS Police Station	
	Jan.	*July*	*Jan.*	*July*	*Jan.*	*July*	*Jan.*	*July*	*Jan.*	*July*	*Jan.*	*July*	*Jan.*	*July*
Colour	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
Turbidity	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	slight	nil	nil	nil	nil	faint	nil	nil	small
Reaction	sl. alk.	sl. alk.	sl. alk.	sl. alk.	sl. alk.	sl. alk.	sl. alk.	sl. alk.	sl. alk.	sl. alk.	sl. alk.	sl. alk.	sl. alk.	sl. alk.
Total solids	74.00	63.00	61.00	54.00	52.00	114.00	69.00	65.00	44.00	37.00	95.00	63.00	43.00	44.00
Free ammonia	0.001	0.003	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.001	0.003	0.002	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.001
Albuminoid ammonia ..	0.007	0.005	0.004	0.004	0.003	0.006	0.002	0.005	0.004	0.004	0.003	0.003	0.004	0.003
Combined chlorine	21.60	17.80	15.80	13.40	11.80	37.30	18.00	15.00	5.30	5.00	24.60	11.70	8.30	7.60
As sodium chloride	35.54	29.37	26.07	22.10	19.47	69.54	29.70	24.75	8.74	8.25	40.59	19.30	13.69	12.54
Nitrogen as nitrates	pres.	0.20	pres.	0.44	pres.	0.172	pres.	0.38	pres.	0.180	pres.	0.53	pres.	0.47
Nitrogen as nitrates	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	trace	nil	nil	nil
Oxygen absd. in 15 mins. ..	0.016	0.013	0.009	0.013	0.019	0.014	0.016	0.013	0.013	0.014	0.013	0.011	0.013	0.011
Oxygen absd. in 3 hrs. ..	0.027	0.029	0.016	0.029	0.035	0.029	0.029	0.024	0.021	0.029	0.024	0.027	0.024	0.019
Temporary hardness.. ..	7.80	7.90	7.80	3.95	5.20	20.70	7.80	5.85	6.50	7.80	10.40	7.15	4.20	10.40
Permanent hardness.. ..	19.50	14.95	16.90	14.25	14.30	26.45	19.50	18.85	20.80	12.35	27.30	24.30	12.70	11.05
Total hardness	27.30	22.85	24.70	18.20	19.50	47.15	27.30	24.70	27.30	20.15	37.70	31.45	16.90	21.45

	AGROS Village		PRODHROMOS Hardji		STAVROS PSOKAS (Forest)		LAPITHOS Spring		KYTHREA Spring		SYRIANOKHORI (Morphou) Artesian		LEFKONIKO Krios Spring	
	Jan.	*July*	*Jan.*	*July*	*Jan.*	*July*	*Jan.*	*July*	*Jan.*	*July*	*Jan.*	*July*	*Jan.*	*July*
Colour	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
Turbidity	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	small	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	slight
Reaction	sl. alk.	sl. alk.	sl. alk.	sl. alk.	sl. alk.	sl. alk.	sl. alk.	sl. alk.	sl. alk.	sl. alk.	sl. alk.	sl. alk.	sl. alk.	sl. alk.
Total solids	35.00	29.00	32.00	16.25	37.00	29.00	40.00	26.00	45.00	34.00	42.00	32.00	237.00	232.00
Free ammonia	trace	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	trace	0.003
Albuminoid ammonia ..	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.004	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.004	0.004	0.003	0.004	0.005
Combined chlorine	2.60	2.3	1.3	1.00	3.30	2.80	3.80	3.70	6.40	5.30	5.70	4.60	83.50	66.50
As sodium chloride	4.28	3.79	2.14	1.65	5.34	4.62	7.27	6.10	10.56	8.74	9.57	7.59	137.77	109.72
Nitrogen as nitrates	pres.	0.15	trace	nil	pres.	nil	pres.	0.08	pres.	0.08	pres.	0.28	pres.	1.00
Nitrogen as nitrates	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
Oxygen absd. in 15 mins. ..	0.009	0.013	0.016	0.009	0.014	0.011	0.008	0.016	0.013	0.011	0.011	0.013	0.009	0.018
Oxygen absd. in 3 hrs. ..	0.016	0.027	0.029	0.019	0.027	0.019	0.013	0.031	0.021	0.021	0.019	0.027	0.019	0.035
Temporary hardness.. ..	5.20	6.45	9.10	1.30	3.90	3.90	6.50	7.50	5.20	5.20	3.90	4.55	34.30	69.40
Permanent hardness.. ..	16.90	8.50	15.60	14.95	19.50	11.05	19.50	9.75	19.50	12.35	14.30	9.10	45.70	48.60
Total hardness	22.10	14.95	24.70	16.25	23.40	14.95	26.00	17.25	24.70	17.55	18.20	13.65	80.00	118.0

During the past year the conditions of drought enabled some observations to be made on the question of the origin of the famous spring at Kythrea, which in Roman times supplied Salamis with water. A remarkable local belief, unsupported, however, by evidence, puts the source of this spring from the Taurus Mountains of Caramania. Observations made at the headspring at Kythrea, in the summer of 1932, showed that the volume of flow was decreasing and similar observations in 1933 indicated that this diminution was still progressing. The falling-off in flow, as a result of the two years of drought, was thus approximately more than one-third of the normal volume. A similar falling-off was also observed in the case of the Lapithos spring, (and others), situated further west in the Kyrenia hills and at a greater altitude. Records showed that the drought years in Cyprus were, from the meteorological point of view, normal years in Asia Minor, so that if the water of the Kythrea spring originated in the latter country, the spring should have been unaffected by the conditions of drought in Cyprus. Thus it would appear that the source of the spring is local, a view which is harmony with other considerations which cannot be dealt with here. Given a normal rainfall in the ensuing winter, the spring should doubtless in due course recover its normal output.

The Morphou water, at Syrianokhori, is representative of the good artesian water which exists in abundance on the shores of Morphou Bay. It would seem that this water, derived from the north and south watersheds, is accumulated in this area. In view of its good potable character this locality is one of the most important sources of water supply in the island.

Sponge Fishing Industry.

The experiments commenced in 1932 have been extended in an endeavour to cover some important questions not dealt with in the statistical report of Mr. Crawshay. The subject was investigated, as far as time permitted, during the active sponge fishing season and the findings have been checked and compared with Egyptian data during duty leave in that country. In particular, the species of commercial sponge, fished in Cyprus waters, have been identified as principally *Hippospongia equina elastica* (Honeycomb) and *Euspongia officinalis mollissima* (Turkey Cup). The honeycomb is easily the most important in numbers and is found almost everywhere round the coasts of Cyprus.

Comparatively little is known as to the manner and time of reproduction of commercial sponges. In the case of the honeycomb species reproduction seems to be sexual, *i.e.*, the fertilization of an egg resulting in a free-swimming larva ; and the time of reproduction to be in the spring, from March to May. This information is of great assistance in fixing the close season of the sponge fishery. The present season extends from 1st May to 30th September, and it seems, therefore, desirable that the opening of the sponge fishing season in Cyprus might be put back to the middle or end of May and extended in the autumn to the end of October. Normally the month of May is not very good for sponge fishing, by any method, owing to the high winds usual at this time in Cyprus, whereas in October the conditions are usually very favourable.

The danger of depletion of the sponge beds, always a problem in sponge fisheries, may be controlled by arriving at an approximate estimate of the annual crop and by the enforcement of proper regulations so that this figure shall not be exceeded. From the data available, here and in Egypt, it appears that the Cyprus beds are capable of supporting only one or two machine diving boats in any season, apart from the naked divers and harpooners, whose activities do not seriously deplete the beds. The prohibition against the fishing of sponges of less than five inches diameter, and against the use of the "kangava" or dredge, is well justified. In 1932 the incidence of disease in Cyprus sponges, of which the cause remains obscure, was alleged by the fishermen to reduce the catch in certain areas by one-third. Investigation, however, showed that the disease was confined to definite areas and that its incidence had been much exaggerated.

The different methods of sponge fishing, *i.e.*, the harpoon, naked diving and the scaphander, have been studied in action in Cyprus waters. In particular, the allegations of Flégel in regard to the impoverishment of the beds by the scaphander and the grave dangers attending its use, could not be substantiated. Based on the information obtained during this investigation, a map of the principal sponge beds, within the territorial waters of the island, has been prepared. Finally, the quality of Cyprus sponges compares very favourably with those of other countries of the Levant and experiments, with different chemical methods of cleaning sponges, have been carried out in the Laboratory. In due course it is hoped to submit a detailed report to Government for general information.

Staff.

It is a pleasant duty, once again, to record my appreciation of the loyal assistance and co-operation of the small staff of the Government Laboratory in the face of many difficulties, and in particular to the Assistant Analyst, Mr. L. C. Haralambides.

Publications.

Since the completion of the reorganization of the Government Laboratory in 1931, the following original papers by the Government Analyst, have been prepared and published :—

1. A Fatal Case of Quinine Poisoning: *The Lancet*, November 21, 1931, p. 1133.
2. A Study of Cyprus Salt: *Cyprus Agric. Journal*, December, 1932.
3. Some Edible and Poisonous Fungi of Cyprus: Government of Cyprus Official Publication, 1933. Price 1*s.*
4. Some Edible and Poisonous Fungi of Cyprus: Greek Edition; Government of Cyprus Official Publication, 1933. Price 4½*cp.*
5. An Investigation of Solanine Poisoning: *The Analyst*, 1933. **58.** 431.
6. A Fatal Case of Acute Caustic Soda Poisoning: *The Lancet*, August 19, 1933, p. 413.
7. A Note on Some Ancient Copper-Coated Silver Coins of Cyprus: *J. Inst. Metals*, 1934. **55.** (advance copy).
8. Poisoning by Caustic Soda. (Willimott and Gosden): *Brit. Med. Journ.*, June 9, 1934, p. 1022.
9. The Cardiac Activity and Toxicity towards Rats of Red and White Squill from Cyprus (Wokes and Willimott): *Quart. J. Pharm. Pharmacol*, Vol. VII, No. 3, 1934, pp. 565–573.

APPENDIX D.

REPORT ON THE MENTAL HOSPITAL FOR THE YEAR 1933.

By Dr. S. Lysandrides, *Medical Superintendent.*

The following is a short survey of the work carried out in the Mental Hospital during the year ended 31st December, 1933. The work of this Institution has been accomplished on the same lines as in previous years. On account of the reduction effected in the Estimates for reasons of economy, we ran short of clothing and bedding and the patients' diet was somewhat poor. For the benefit of the patients and the improvement of the Hospital, I suggest that the sum should be increased, as I consider it necessary that food rations should be increased, considering that abundant and nourishing food is one of the essential factors in the treatment of mental disease; as it has been ascertained far more clothing and bedding is necessary; owing to the lack of these, patients are often inadequately dressed and covered. The question of the winter clothing, although my suggestions in this connection have been approved of, is still outstanding, as the condemned overcoats of the Police Force, which are now being passed on to us, do not constitute a satisfactory solution. The quantity of clothing and bedding should at least be doubled. The amount spent in proportion to the number of patients treated during the year is very small, and as is shown by the returns, the cost per day case of the Mental Hospital is far below than that of any other Institution. I do not see why mental patients should not be allowed the same treatment as other patients, as owing to their destructive habits they require more frequent replacement of clothing, bedding, etc. I hope that our claim will be considered as fully justified, and that the necessary means will be provided for the satisfactory carrying out of our task.

Visitors.—The Mental Hospital has been honoured by His Excellency the Governor and Lady Stubbs on the 1st February, 1933. During the year the Visiting Board which now consists of Munir Bey, Mrs. A. Shellish and Dr. Phiniefs, the last two having been appointed by His Excellency the Governor in the room of Miss Lyall, Welfare Officer, on her retirement from the Public Service, and Mr. D. D. Demetriou, who resigned, inspected the Institution and held three quarterly meetings. The appointment of the Official Visitors of the Mental Hospital has been discontinued. Relatives and friends of the patients are allowed to visit them every day from 10 a.m. to 12 noon and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Buildings.—The buildings were kept by the Public Works Department in a comparatively good state of repair, but the repainting, although badly required, was not done and it is hoped that this will be effected next year. The two Blocks, recommended in last year's Report for the accommodation of female patients, will be constructed during the year. Owing to increased number of female patients amongst whom a good many were violent and dangerous and had to be accommodated in separate rooms to themselves, we were compelled to put some of them in the dining room for the whole year. We had experienced the same difficulties as regards the accommodation of the males also, and patients that should have been accommodated separately, were put together with others. It is necessary to have two more blocks for the male division and I hope that this will be approved of for the next year. Other buildings required are a small Hospital consisting of one male and one female ward for inmates physically ill, and a recreation room for the male patients. The construction of these two buildings has been approved but has been postponed in consequence of the financial situation. It is to be hoped that the erection of these will be carried out next year. I am glad to say that the necessity of electric light having been realized by the Government, the work for the installation was put in hand early this year. The telephone, repeatedly recommeded, has been installed in the Medical Superintendent's residence and proved to be of great convenience.

Staff.—The Head Warder and the Attendants, notwithstanding their disproportionate number to that of the patients, have worked satisfactorily. Certain complaints of patients for ill-treatment having been investigated were not proved to be correct; it is usual with mental patients to complain groundlessly and to describe a simple hold as an assault. I desire to repeat that the present number of attendants is quite out of proportion to the number of patients; we have eight male attendants and one temporary, but only five are on duty at a time. So actually one attendant is in charge of four Blocks, each one consisting of four rooms containing in all about 30 patients. It is obvious that he cannot supervise and attend properly so many patients, the usual proportion being 8–10 to every attendant. In September last we had many violent and dangerous patients and had to appoint two temporary attendants for the period of two months. In consequence I have to request that four at least male attendants and two females be added to the present staff for the better supervision and treatment of the patients. Last year we secured a laundress from the Leper Farm for washing the clothes, so that the female attendants, who used to do this work, devoted their whole time to their proper duties. The Honorary Dentist attached to the Nicosia General Hospital paid several visits during the year to the Mental Hospital and treated many cases. It is recommended that he visits this Hospital more often so that he may carry out other dental treatment in addition to the extractions.

General Health—Casualties.—The general health of the patients has been good. No severe illness occurred; we have had some cases of light Malaria and Influenza. Four of the six deaths that occurred during the year were due to organic mental diseases, one to a retropharyngeal abscess, an inoperatable one, and one to old standing Endocarditis. During the year there were 23 cases of injury, 4 self-inflicted, 13 by other patients and 6 as the result of accidents, all of them slight.

Statistics.—On 31st December, 1933, there were 174 patients (116 males, 58 females), whilst on 31st December, 1932, there were 164 patients (109 males, 55 females), showing an increase of 10. The total number treated was 215 (149 males, 66 females).

Admissions.—During the year 51 patients were admitted; of these 40 were males and 11 females. Of the foregoing number, 19 males and 3 females were cases of re-admission.

Discharges.—Total number 35, divided as follows:—Discharged recovered: 12 males and 6 females, a total of 18. Discharged improved: 13 males and 2 females, a total of 15. Discharged not improved: 2 males.

Escapes.—No escape occurred.

Deaths.—Total number 6, all males, the principal cause of them being again G.P.I.

Treatment—Occupation.—The treatment has been carried out on the same lines as last year. The patients, with the exception of those physically ill, for whom special diet is indicated, received sufficient full diet. Once a week they are washed in a Turkish bath, warm immersion and shower baths are given to those who require them for treatment. Tonic medicines, such as Iron, Arsenic, Phosphates, Strychnine and especially opotherapeutics are used regularly. Epileptics are treated with Luminal in dose of 30 centigrammes per diem and very satisfactory results have been attained by this treatment, evinced by the increase in the number of fits during the periods we had run short of Luminal and substituted by Bromides. In this connection I have to point out that sufficient quantity of Luminal or Prominal should be kept in stock so that we might not run short of this drug, as very often happens. Pyretotherapy was largely applied to various mental disorders, especially to Dementia Præcox, Manic-Depressive psychoses and General Paralysis of the Insane. We had very good results in respect of the first two diseases; as regards G.P.I. in certain cases an arrest in the progress of the disease was observed. Anti-syphilitic treatment was also applied to different syphilitic patients without satisfactory results.

A number of suitable patients are employed in various occupations, the nature being within their capacity and skill. The majority of these patients help the attendants in the daily work of cleanliness and some carry out repairs to the buildings or furniture. A limited number of patients do whitewashing and gardening. Female patients are occupied in the kitchen and laundry and do all the mending of clothing. The amount of work done in the way of repairing garments is quite important. A small number of female patients embroider and do needle work.

Amusements of Patients.—The Recreation Room not having yet been erected, the recovering and quiet patients pass some of their time in the Visitors' Room which is also used as Reading Room, where they can read papers, magazines and books. They remain many hours of the day in the open-air walking, chatting and amusing themselves as they prefer. Others play games, such as football, etc., others listen to the Gramophone and sometimes dance native dances. Cigarettes are provided to those allowed to smoke.

Festivities.—At Christmas a lunch party was arranged for the patients with abundant and rich food, sweetmeats and fruit. As usual packets of cigarettes were distributed to the patients on behalf of Messrs. Dianellos and Vergopoulos, cigarettes manufacturers. Christmas presents, in particular additional clothing, such as pull-overs, socks, stockings, handkerchiefs, etc., were given to patients capable of appreciating same. A small orchestra entertained the patients in the afternoon and they enjoyed a thoroughly good time.

Church Services.—On Easter Wednesday, 19th April, 1933, a Holy Communion Service was held in the Reading Room of the Mental Hospital for the members of the Greek-Orthodox Church, to the great satisfaction of those of the patients who were in a position to understand. Next day, at 12 noon, a religious service was also held for the Moslem patients.

TABLE I.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS, RE-ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES AND DEATHS DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1933.

	Males	*Fem.*	*Total*	*Males*	*Fem.*	*Total.*
Remaining in the Mental Hospital, 1st Jan., 1933				109	55	164
Cases admitted :						
First Admissions	21	8	29			
Re-Admissions	19	3	22			
Total admitted during the year				40	11	51
Total under care during the year				149	66	215
Cases discharged :						
Recovered	12	6	18			
Relieved	13	2	15			
Not improved	2	0	2			
Died	6	0	6			
Total discharged and died during the year				33	8	41
Remaining in the Mental Hospital on 31st December, 1933				116	58	174

TABLE II.—OBITUARY SHOWING THE CAUSES OF DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1933, WITH THE FORM OF MENTAL DISORDER AND AGE AT DEATH.

Register No.	*Age*	*Sex*	*Form of Mental Disorder*	*Date of Admission*	*Cause of Death.*
43	44	M.	Dementia Præcox	28. 2.1924	Retropharyngial abscess.
240	36	M.	General Paralysis	30. 3.1932	Exhaustion.
280	50	M.	General Paralysis	13. 4.1933	Epileptiform attacks.
259	51	M.	Ceneral Paralysis	16. 7.1932	Exhaustion.
159	35	M.	Dementia Paranoides	28.11.1930	Endocarditis.
289	40	M.	Cerebral Syphilis	17. 7.1933	Epileptiform attacks

TABLE III.—SHOWING THE FORM OF MENTAL DISORDER OF THE ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES (RECOVERIES—IMPROVEMENTS) AND DEATHS DURING THE YEAR AND FORM OF MENTAL DISORDER OF THE INMATES ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1933.

Form of Mental Disorder	Admissions			Discharges (Recoveries—Improvements)			Deaths			Remaining in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Oligophrenia or Mental Deficiency (Idiocy, Imbecility, Feeblemindedness, Moral Insanity) ..	5	—	5	2	—	2	—	—	—	15	2	17
Schizophrenic Psychosis—												
(*a*) Dementia Præcox (simple, hebephrenia, Katatonic, Paranoid) ..	11	2	13	6	2	8	2	—	2	42	30	72
(*b*) Paraphrenia Paranoia ..	1	—	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	4	1	5
Manic—Depressive Psychosis (Elation, Depression Stupor)	8	6	14	5	6	11	—	—	—	10	11	21
Senile Dementias ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	1	9
Confusional Psychosis	1	—	1	3	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	1
Alcoholic Psychosis	4	—	4	2	—	2	—	—	—	3	—	3
Epileptic Psychosis	4	1	5	5	—	5	—	—	—	10	6	16
General Paralysis of the Insane	3	1	4	—	—	—	3	—	3	5	2	7
Cerebral Syphilis ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	3
Dementia, Secondary or Terminal	1	1	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	15	4	19
Feigned Insanity ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Total ..	40	11	51	27	8	35	6	—	6	116	58	174

APPENDIX E.

REPORT ON VENEREAL DISEASES CLINICS FOR THE YEAR 1933.

By Dr. N. Ch. Michaelides.

The five clinics mentioned in last year's Report have been working during the whole year and the staff employed was 5 Medical Officers, 20 Nurses—11 male and 9 female.

Since the start 6 years ago 22,203 patients have attended these clinics, made up of 14,801 males and 7,402 females. During the period the total number of treatments given for gonorrhœa was 767,559 and the number of injections for syphilis was 96,243.

The total cost of the campaign down to 31st December, 1933, was £26,078.

Prophylactic Centres.

The Prophylactic Centre at Larnaca was started in 1930, and continued its activities during 1932–1933.

The two Prophylactic Centres at Nicosia were started on the 20th August, 1932, and on 7th May, 1933.

The Prophylactic Centre at Limassol was started on the 1st July, 1932.

The Prophylactic Centre at Famagusta was started on the 6th May, 1933.

The attendances were as follows:—

	1930	1931	1932	1933
Larnaca	4,811	6,844	5,602	4,220
Nicosia	—	—	1,426	6,286
Limassol	—	—	—	4,138
Famagusta	—	—	—	710

Number of Cases, etc.

We have now five treatment centres, one for each of the five Districts of the Island.

The actual number of attendances in all clinics amounts to 253,190.

	Nicosia	*Larnaca*	*Limassol*	*F'gusta.*	*Paphos*	*Prisons*
Total daily attendance for the year 1933 ..	89,148	45,785	47,398	48,214	21,345	1,300

The new cases seen in all clinics during the year 1933 amount to 3,755.

This is made up of 2,402 males and 1,353 females distributed in the following Table:—

New Cases.

	Nicosia	*Larnaca*	*Limassol*	*Famagusta*	*Paphos*	*Prisons*
Males ..	834	317	424	467	230	130
Females ..	527	279	164	268	115	—
Total..	1,361	596	588	735	345	130

Males.

Of the 2,402 male patients there were 1,483 cases of Gonorrhœa and 410 cases of Syphilis, and of these 211 were suffering from both Gonorrhœa and Syphilis. 573 cases of acute Gonorrhœa attended the Clinics and 79 cases of stricture were treated. There were 122 cases of Epididymitis. Of this number 93 patients had developed this complication before coming for treatment. 45 cases of Gonorrhœal Rheumatism passed through our hands during the year and we had 6 cases of Rectal Gonorrhœa under treatment. There were 71 cases of Primary Syphilis, 104 Secondary stage, 195 late manifestations of Syphilis and 61 cases of late Syphilis affecting the nervous system. 623 patients suffered from Venereal Diseases which cannot be classified under either Gonorrhœa or Syphilis, such as balanitis, non-syphilitic sores, etc., of the latter we had 265 cases. In 205 cases the diagnosis was not completed owing to the fact that the patients did not come back for further tests when asked to do so; 655 patients were examined and found to have no Venereal Disease. During the year 868 patients were discharged as cured, this figure includes cases of Gonorrhœa and non-syphilitic sores.

The distribution of male patients is shown in the following Table :—

	Nicosia	*Larnaca*	*Limassol*	*Famagusta*	*Paphos*	*Prisons*
Syphilis only	151	38	49	38	13	9
Gonorrhœa only	316	122	138	168	90	100
Both Gonorrhœa and Syphilis	28	11	15	21	9	10
Other Venereal D.	74	41	34	47	9	11
No Venereal D.	235	84	140	117	79	—
Examination not completed	30	21	48	76	30	—
Total number of new cases	834	317	424	467	230	130

Females.

Of the 1,353 new female patients, 549 were found to be suffering from Gonorrhœa and 112 from Syphilis and 117 were infected with both Gonorrhœa and Syphilis. There were 144 cases of acute Gonorrhœa, 79 of which were children suffering from vulvo-vaginitis. We treated 46 women for Gonorrhœal Rheumatism during the year. There were 46 cases of acute salpingitis. Most of these had been suffering from Gonorrhœa for some time before they came to the clinic. There were 20 of Primary, 59 Secondary Stage, 140 Late manifestations of Syphilis and 2 cases of Late Syphilis affecting the nervous system. There were 86 patients suffering from other diseases of venereal origin, which cannot be classified under Gonorrhœa or Syphilis, such as non-syphilitic sores, etc. 414 women were found on examination to be suffering from no venereal disease. 109 patients failed to return for further examination. Most of our female patients were married women who had become infected by their husbands. 198 professed prostitutes presented themselves for treatment. The distribution of female patients is shown in the following Table :—

	Nicosia	*Larnaca*	*Limassol*	*F'gusta.*	*Paphos*	*Prisons.*
Syphilis only	53	11	20	23	5	—
Gonorrhœa only	200	160	58	111	20	—
Both Gonorrhœa and Syphilis	38	36	12	25	6	—
Other Venereal D.	32	3	3	4	2	—
No Venereal D.	173	55	58	61	54	—
Examination not completed	31	14	13	44	28	—
Total number of new cases	527	279	164	268	115	—

APPENDIX F.

TABLE I.

Dr. G. C. Strathairn, *Director of Health.*
Dr. C. H. Cuff, *Surgical Specialist.*
Dr. R. L. Cheverton, *District Medical Officer*, Limassol.
Dr. R. Stuppel, *District Medical Officer*, Nicosia.
Dr. G. M. Gibbon, *District Medical Officer*, Famagusta.
Dr. H. Symeonides, *Medical Officer*, 1st Grade, Nicosia.
Dr. G. M. Pietroni, *Medical Officer*, 1st Grade, Larnaca.
Dr. Th. Astreos, *Medical Officer*, 1st Grade, Paphos.
Dr. G. Atrides, *Medical Officer*, 2nd Grade, Lefkoniko.
Dr. J. S. Makrides, *Medical Officer*, 2nd Grade, Polis.
Dr. S. Constantinides, *Medical Officer*, 2nd Grade, Limassol.

Dr. C. Myrianthopoulos, *Medical Officer*, 2nd Grade, Stroumbi.
Dr. P. A. Anastassiades, *Medical Officer*, 2nd Grade, Athienou.
Dr. A. Josephakis, *Medical Officer*, 2nd Grade, Kyrenia.
Dr. J. Christodoulides, *Medical Officer*, 2nd Grade, Kophinou.
Dr. A. Economides, *Medical Officer*, 2nd Grade, Pakhna.
Dr. Chr. Volos, *Medical Officer*, 2nd Grade, Kellaki.
Dr. P. E. Demetriades, *Medical Officer*, 2nd Grade, Klirou.
Dr. C. Rodosthenis, *Medical Officer*, 2nd Grade, Paphos.
Dr. M. Liassides, *Medical Officer*, 2nd Grade, Limassol.
Dr. E. Paraskevaides, *Medical Officer*, 2nd Grade, Pyrgos.
Dr. Z. K. Zardis, *Medical Officer*, 2nd Grade, Pedhoulas.
Dr. C. S. Markides, *Medical Officer*, 2nd Grade, Nicosia.
Dr. P. Koumas, *Medical Officer*, 2nd Grade, Famagusta.
Dr. Hassan Tahsin Salih, *Travelling Oculist.*
Dr. Mehmed Ali, *Travelling Oculist.*
Dr. Chr. Tornaritis, *Travelling Oculist.*
Miss A. Moxon, *Matron*, Nicosia General Hospital.
Miss A. Barclay, *Matron*, Limassol Government Hospital.
Miss C. A. Wyeth, *Matron*, Sanatorium.
Mrs. H. Hunter, *Matron*, Leper Hospital.
Miss M. M. Murphy, *Nursing Sister*, Nicosia Government Hospital.
Miss E. C. Davies, *Nursing Sister*, Nicosia Government Hospital.
Miss E. Slater, *Nursing Sister*, Nicosia Government Hospital.
Miss H. E. Hall, *Nursing Sister*, Limassol Government Hospital.
Miss M. McGrail, *Nursing Sister*, Limassol Government Hospital.
Dr. S. G. Willimott, *Government Analyst.*
Dr. M. Gosden, *Government Bacteriologist.*
Miss P. M. Lyall, *Welfare Officer.*
M. Aziz, *Chief Sanitary Inspector.*
Dr. S. Lyssandrides, *Medical Superintendent*, Mental Hospital.
Dr. Chr. Kalavros, *Honorary Oculist*, Nicosia Hospital.
Dr. Chr. Tsiros, *Honorary Oculist*, Larnaca Hospital.
Dr. Chr. Makrides, *Honorary Oculist*, Limassol Hospital.
Dr. N. Michaelides, *Medical Officer*, Venereal Clinics.
Dr. M. J. Fterakis, *Medical Officer*, Venereal Clinics.
Dr. S. Pastides, *Medical Officer*, Venereal Clinics.
Dr. C. Kronides, *Medical Officer*, Venereal Clinics.
Dr. Hassan Atta Hikmet, *Medical Officer*, Venereal Clinics.
Dr. Eyioub Nedjmuddin, *School Medical Officer*, Paphos.
Mr. J. G. Marcellos, *Honorary Dentist*, Nicosia Hospital.
Mr. V. Diamantides, *Honorary Dentist*, Larnaca Hospital.
Mr. Y. P. Michaelides, *Honorary Dentist*, Limassol Hospital.
Dr. M. Coureas, *Honorary Consulting Physician*, Nicosia Government Hospital.
Dr. S. G. Papadopoulos, *Honorary Consulting Surgeon*, Nicosia Government Hospital.
Dr. A. Gavrielides, *Honorary Consulting Surgeon*, Limassol Government Hospital.
Dr. Ch. Papacharalambous, *District Surgeon*, Vatili.
Dr. G. Christopoulos, *District Surgeon*, Evrykhou.
Dr. C. Myrianthis, *District Surgeon*, Perapedhi.
Dr. M. Kontarinis, *District Surgeon*, Lefka.
Dr. Ch. Papaioannou, *District Surgeon*, Nissou.
Dr. C. Zachariades, *District Surgeon*, Leonarisso.
Dr. A. Pavlides, *District Surgeon*, Trikomo.
Dr. D. L. Demetriou, *District Surgeon*, Agros.
Dr. A. Malliotis, *District Surgeon*, Kelokedhara.
Dr. N. Argyrides, *District Surgeon*, Pano Panayia.
Dr. N. Amaxopoulos, *District, Surgeon*, Myrtou.
Dr. N. Stylianou, *District Surgeon*, Morphou.
Hassan Shevket, *Clerk*, 2nd Grade.
Minos X. Ioannides, *Clerk*, 2nd Grade.
E. J. Menikefs, *Clerk*, 3rd Grade.

APPENDIX G.

TABLE II.

FINANCIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

EXPENDITURE, 1933.

	£	s.	cp.
Personal Emoluments	22,793	13	6
Other Charges :—			
Wages :—			
Central Hospital, Nicosia	288	15	0
Sanatorium, Nicosia	135	18	8
Limassol Hospital	159	0	0
Mental Hospital	144	5	4
Leper Farm	322	1	2
Government Laboratories	101	18	3
Food, Clothing and Miscellaneous :—			
Central Hospital, Nicosia	2,089	15	7
Sanatorium, Nicosia	982	2	8
Limassol Hospital	782	14	7
Mental Hospital	1,631	19	3
Leper Farm	2,132	12	7
Drugs and Surgical Supplies	4,008	16	8
Care of Healthy Children of Lepers	219	1	7
Extra Assistance :—			
Medical	1,245	1	1
Nursing	340	3	8
Prevention of Diseases	4,229	19	3
Disinfection	40	6	3
Midwifery	184	0	0
Venereal Clinics	1,684	6	4
Social Work	15	6	0
Chemicals and Equipment of Laboratories	66	13	3
The Food and Drugs Law, 1926	19	19	2
Remuneration to Examiners in Pharmacy	15	0	0
Contributions :—			
Local State-aided Hospitals	1,670	0	0
Infant Welfare Centres	215	0	0
Other	216	0	0
Hospital Equipment	256	19	0
Allowances in lieu of Commission on Sale of Drugs	35	15	0
Books and Periodicals	37	12	7
Uniforms	159	18	2
Travelling	2,090	9	5
Rent	84	11	0
Lighting and Heating	369	19	5
Postage, Telegrams and Sundries	93	7	0
Railway Fares and Freight	35	10	0
Total	£48,898	14	5

APPENDIX H.

RETURN OF DISEASES AND DEATHS FOR THE YEAR 1933

Diseases	In-Patients					Out-Patients	
	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1932	Yearly Total		Total Cases treated	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1933	Male	Female
		Admissions	Deaths				
I. EPIDEMIC, ENDEMIC AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES.							
1. Enteric Group :—							
(*a*) Typhoid Fever	6	94	12	100	12	125	130
(*b*) Paratyphoid A.	—	1	—	1	—	1	1
(*c*) Paratyphoid B.	—	2	—	2	—	—	1
(*d*) Type not defined	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
2. Typhus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Relapsing Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Undulant Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Malaria :—							
(*a*) Tertian	9	182	2	191	1	4,255	4,073
(*b*) Quartan	—	1	1	1	—	291	330
(*c*) Aestivo-autumnal	—	21	—	21	—	202	223
(*d*) Cachexia	—	5	—	5	—	231	314
(*e*) Blackwater	—	1	—	1	—	6	1
6. Small-pox :—							
Alastrim	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Measles	—	1	—	1	—	6	8
8. Scarlet Fever	—	14	—	14	—	14	19
9. Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	89	69
10. Diphtheria	2	14	3	16	—	18	16
11. Influenza	—	76	—	76	1	2,525	2,040
12. Miliary Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13. Mumps	—	—	—	—	—	15	10
14. Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15. Epidemic diarrhœa	—	—	—	—	—	5	5
16. Dysentery :—							
(*a*) Amœbic	—	7	2	7	—	7	5
(*b*) Bacillary	1	11	1	12	—	88	63
(*c*) Undefined or due to other causes	—	1	1	1	—	27	42
Carried forward	18	431	22	449	14	7,906	7,351

RETURN OF DISEASES AND DEATHS FOR THE YEAR 1933.

Diseases	In-Patients					Out-Patients	
	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1932	Yearly Total		Total Cases treated	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1933	Male	Female
		Admissions	Deaths				
Brought forward	18	431	22	449	14	7,906	7,351
I. EPIDEMIC, ENDEMIC AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES—*continued.*							
17. Plague :—							
(*a*) Bubonic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(*b*) Pneumonic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(*c*) Septicæmic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(*d*) Undefined	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18. Yellow Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19. Spirochætosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ictero-hæmorrhagica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20. Leprosy	—	107	4	107	—	3	2
21. Erysipelas	—	28	3	28	2	63	47
22. Acute Poliomyelitis..	—	3	1	3	—	5	4
23. Encephalitis Lethargica	—	2	—	2	—	1	—
24. Epidemic Cerebro-spinal Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
25. Other Epidemic Diseases :—							
(*a*) Rubeola (German Measles)	—	—	[illegible]	—	—	1	1
(*b*) Varicella (Chicken-Pox) ..	—	2	—	2	—	34	51
(*c*) Kala-azar	—	2	—	2	—	—	—
(*d*) Phlebotomus Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(*e*) Dengue	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(*f*) Epidemic Dropsy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(*g*) Yaws	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(*h*) Trypanosomiasis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26. Glanders	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27. Anthrax	—	7	—	7	—	16	4
28. Rabies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29. Tetanus		4	2	4	—	4	—
30. Mycosis	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
31. Tuberculosis, Pulmonary and Laryngeal	25	72	37	97	28	94	81
32. Tuberculosis of the Meninges or Central Nervous System ..	1	5	5	6	—	4	1
33. Tuberculosis of the Intestines or Peritoneum	—	9	1	9	—	8	14
34. Tuberculosis of the Vertebral Column	1	5	—	6	—	1	1
35. Tuberculosis of Bones and Joints ..	2	29	—	31	4	21	22
Carried forward	47	706	75	753	48	8,164	7,581

RETURN OF DISEASES AND DEATHS FOR THE YEAR 1933.

Diseases	In-Patients					Out-Patients	
	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1932	Yearly Total		Total Cases treated	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1933	Male	Female
		Admissions	Deaths				
Brought forward	47	706	75	753	48	8,164	7,581
I. Epidemic, Endemic and Infectious Diseases—*continued.*							
36. Tuberculosis of other organs :—							
(*a*) Skin or Subcutaneous Tissue (Lupus)	—	—	—	—	—	7	6
(*b*) Bones	—	6	—	6	1	12	3
(*c*) Lymphatic System	1	10	—	11	—	7	13
(*d*) Genito-urinary	1	—	—	1	—	1	—
(*e*) Other organs	—	7	—	7	1	3	2
37. Tuberculosis disseminated :—							
(*a*) Acute	—	1	—	1	—	4	3
(*b*) Chronic	—	—	—	—	—	3	5
38. Syphilis :—							
(*a*) Early	2	21	—	23	1	84	27
(*b*) Late	—	6	—	6	—	292	205
(*c*) Tertiary	—	6	—	6	—	8	6
(*d*) Hereditary	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
(*e*) Period not indicated ..	—	11	—	11	—	11	6
39. Soft Chancre	—	9	—	9	1	275	87
40. A.—Gonorrhœa & its complications	—	30	—	30	1	1,296	1,041
B.—Gonorrhœal Ophthalmia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
C.—Gonorrhœal Arthritis	—	7	—	7	—	4	1
D.—Granuloma Venereum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
41. Septicæmia	—	10	7	10	—	12	17
42. Other Infectious Diseases :— Trypanosomiasis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
II. General Diseases not mentioned above.							
43. Cancer or other malignant Tumours of the Buccal Cavity	—	10	—	10	—	12	5
44. Cancer or other malignant Tumours of the Stomach or Liver ..	—	9	2	9	—	3	4
45. Cancer or other malignant Tumours of the Peritoneum Intestines, Rectum	—	2	—	2	—	2	2
46. Cancer or other malignant Tumours of the Female Genital Organs ..	3	32	1	35	2	—	26
Carried forward	54	883	85	937	55	10,202	9,040

RETURN OF DISEASES AND DEATHS FOR THE YEAR 1933

Diseases	In-Patients					Out-Patients	
	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1932	Yearly Total		Total Cases treated	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1933	Male	Female
		Admissions	Deaths				
Brought forward	54	883	85	937	55	10,202	9,040
II. General Diseases not mentioned above—*continued.*							
47. Cancer or other malignant Tumours of the Breast	—	9	—	9	1	—	11
48. Cancer or other malignant Tumours of the Skin	—	50	1	50	3	19	23
49. Cancer or other malignant Tumours of Organs not specified ..	—	10	—	10	1	13	16
50. Tumours non-malignant	—	68	1	68	—	66	77
51. Acute Rheumatism	—	65	—	65	2	660	708
52. Chronic Rheumatism	2	24	—	26	—	281	488
53. Scurvy (including Barlow's Disease)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
54. Pellagra	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55. Beri-Beri	—	—	—		—	—	—
56. Rickets	—	1	—	1	—	2	1
57. Diabetes (not including Insipidus)	—	7	—	7	—	10	8
58. Anæmia :—							
(*a*) Pernicious	1	10	—	11	1	91	143
(*b*) Other Anæmias & Chlorosis	3	25	2	28	1	709	1,494
59. Diseases of the Pituitary Body ..	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
60. Diseases of the Thyroid Gland :—							
(*a*) Exophthalmic Goitre ..	—	5	—	5	—	1	2
(*b*) Other diseases of the Thyroid Gland, Myxoedema ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
61. Diseases of the Para-Thyroid Glands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
62. Diseases of the Thymus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
63. Diseases of the Supra-Renal Glands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
64. Diseases of the Spleen	—	4	1	4	—	180	182
65. Leukæmia :—							
(*a*) Leukæmia	—	—	—	—	—	3	2
(*b*) Hodgkin's Disease	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
66. Alcoholism	—	4	—	4	—	2	—
67. Chronic poisoning by mineral substances (lead, mercury, etc.) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
68. Chronic poisoning by organic substances (Morphia, Cocaine, etc.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carried forward	60	1,165	90	1,225	64	12,242	12,197

RETURN OF DISEASES AND DEATHS FOR THE YEAR 1933.

Diseases	In-Patients					Out-Patients	
	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1932	Yearly Total		Total Cases treated	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1933	Male	Female
		Admissions	Deaths				
Brought forward	60	1,165	90	1,225	64	12,242	12,197
II. GENERAL DISEASES NOT MENTIONED ABOVE—*continued.*							
69. Other General Diseases :—							
Auto-intoxication	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Purpura Hæmorrhagica ..	—	1	—	1	—	3	4
Hæmophilia	—	2	—	2	—	5	6
Diabetes Insipidus	—	3	—	3	—	5	3
III. AFFECTIONS OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND ORGANS OF THE SENSES.							
70. Encephalitis (not including Encephalitis Lethargica)	1	1	—	2	—	—	—
71. Meningitis (not including Tuberculous Meningitis or Cerebrospinal Meningitis)	—	10	7	10	—	4	4
72. Locomotor Ataxia	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
73. Other affections of the Spinal Cord	—	1	1	1	—	2	2
74. Apoplexy :—							
(*a*) Hæmorrhage	—	5	1	5	—	11	7
(*b*) Embolism	—	1	1	1	—	1	1
(*c*) Thrombosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
75. Paralysis :—							
(*a*) Hemiplegia	1	8	1	9	—	43	20
(*b*) Other Paralyses	—	6	—	6	1	24	14
76. General Paralysis of the Insane ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
77. Other forms of Mental Alienation..	—	4	—	4	—	19	15
78. Epilepsy	—	2	—	2	—	77	49
79. Eclampsia, Convulsions (non-puerperal) 5 years or over	—	1	—	1	—	—	2
80. Infantile Convulsions	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
81. Chorea	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
82. A.—Hysteria	—	13	—	13	1	25	392
B.—Neuritis	—	20	—	20	1	1,290	1,375
C.—Neurasthenia	—	20	—	20	—	145	394
83. Cerebral Softening	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
84. Other affections of the Nervous System, such as Paralysis Agitans	—	3	1	3	—	98	75
Carried forward	62	1,267	102	1,329	67	13,997	14,570

RETURN OF DISEASES AND DEATHS FOR THE YEAR 1933.

Diseases	In-Patients					Out-Patients	
	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1932	Yearly Total		Total Cases treated	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1933	Male	Female
		Admissions	Deaths				
Brought forward	62	1,267	102	1,329	67	13,997	14,570
III. AFFECTIONS OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND ORGANS OF THE SENSES—*contd.*							
85. Affections of the Organs of Vision:							
(*a*) Diseases of the eye ..	—	16	—	16	—	107	128
(*b*) Conjunctivitis	—	14	—	14	1	6,580	5,979
(*c*) Trachoma	1	28	—	29	—	5,985	5,993
(*d*) Tumours of the Eye ..	—	1	—	1	—	24	55
(*e*) Other affections of the Eye	—	38	—	38	2	1,063	1,366
86. Affections of the Ear or Mastoid Sinus	1	31	—	32	1	745	722
IV. AFFECTIONS OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.							
87. Pericarditis	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
88. Acute Endocarditis or Myocarditis	—	2	—	2	—	9	19
89. Angina Pectoris	—	2	—	2	—	5	5
90. Other Diseases of the Heart:—							
(*a*) Valvular:—							
Mitral	—	24	5	24	4	83	110
Aortic	1	1	1	2	—	9	9
Tricuspid	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pulmonary..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(*b*) Myocarditis..	—	16	2	16	1	51	59
91. Diseases of the Arteries:—							
(*a*) Aneurism	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
(*b*) Arterio-Sclerosis	—	8	—	8	—	215	349
(*c*) Other deseases	—	2	—	2	—	9	5
92. Embolism or Thrombosis (non-cerebral)	—	2	1	2	—	—	2
93. Diseases of the Veins:—							
Hæmorrhoids	—	17	—	17	—	67	72
Varicose Veins	—	11	—	11	1	26	14
Phlebitis..	—	3	—	3	—	2	12
94. Diseases of the Lymphatic System:-							
Lymphangitis	—	2	—	2	—	20	10
Lymphadenitis Bubo (non-specific)	—	37	—	37	1	106	72
95. Hæmorrhage of undetermined cause	—	8	2	8	—	69	31
96. Other affections of the Circulatory System	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
Carried forward	65	1,530	113	1,595	78	29,179	29,587

RETURN OF DISEASES AND DEATHS FOR THE YEAR 1933.

Diseases	In-Patients					Out-Patients	
	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1932	Yearly Total		Total Cases treated	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1933	Male	Female
		Admissions	Deaths				
Brought forward	65	1,530	113	1,595	78	29,179	29,587
V. AFFECTIONS OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.							
97. Diseases of the Nasal Passages :—							
Adenoids	—	2	—	2	—	28	18
Polypus	—	2	—	2	—	10	6
Rhinitis	—	10	—	10	—	83	74
Coryza	—	1	—	1	—	1,219	915
98. Affections of the Larynx :—							
Laryngitis	—	2	—	2	—	42	45
99. Bronchitis :—							
(*a*) Acute	3	105	2	108	2	1,786	1,542
(*b*) Chronic	1	21	—	22	2	572	503
100. Broncho-Pneumonia	1	60	11	61	3	74	73
101. Pneumonia :—							
(*a*) Lobar	2	100	17	102	7	187	92
(*b*) Unclassified	—	4	1	4	—	34	22
102. Pleurisy, Empyema	4	47	1	51	1	89	49
103. Congestion of the Lungs	—	2	1	2	—	2	—
104. Gangrene of the Lungs	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
105. Asthma	—	21	1	21	—	147	122
106. Pulmonary Emphysema	—	1	—	1	—	4	5
107. Other affections of the Lungs :—							
Pulmonary Spirochætosis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VI. DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.							
108. A.—Diseases of the Teeth or Gums :-							
Caries, Pyorrhœa, etc. ..	—	4	—	4	—	3,886	4,218
B.—Other affections of the Mouth :—							
Stomatitis	—	1	—	1	—	313	262
Glossitis, etc.	—	2	—	2	—	14	50
109. Affections of the Pharynx or Tonsils :—							
Tonsillitis	—	53	—	53	—	631	515
Pharyngitis	—	1	—	1	—	85	58
110. Affections of the Oesophagus ..	—	2	—	2	—	2	1
111. A.—Ulcer of the Stomach	—	10	2	10	—	38	19
B.—Ulcer of the Duodenum ..	—	15	1	15	—	22	8
Carried forward	76	1,996	150	2,072	93	38,447	38,185

RETURN OF DISEASES AND DEATHS FOR THE YEAR 1933.

Diseases	In-Patients					Out-Patients	
	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1932	Yearly Total		Total Cases treated	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1933	Male	Female
		Admissions	Deaths				
Brought forward	76	1,996	150	2,072	93	38,447	38,185
VI. DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM—*continued.*							
112. Other affections of the Stomach :—							
Gastritis	—	35	—	35	1	1,124	1,998
Dyspepsia, etc	—	15	—	15	2	1,263	1,785
113. Diarrhœa and Enteritis :—							
Under two years	—	6	1	6	—	782	627
114. Diarrhœa and Enteritis :—							
Two years and over	3	48	4	51	3	1,226	908
Colitis	—	13	—	13	—	160	215
Ulceration	—	2	—	2	—	2	5
114*a*. Sprue	—	—	—	—	—	1	5
115. Ankylostomiasis	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
116. Diseases due to Intestinal Parasites :							
(*a*) Cestoda (Tænia)	—	3	1	3	—	14	35
(*b*) Trematoda (Flukes) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(*c*) Nematoda (other than Ankylostoma) :—							
Ascaris	—	—	—	—	—	81	120
Trichocephalus dispar ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Trichina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dracunculus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Strongylus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oxyuris	—	1	—	1	—	82	124
(*d*) Coccidia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(*e*) Other parasites	—	1	—	1	—	2	9
(*f*) Unclassified	—	—	—	—	—	7	6
117. Appendicitis	6	429	4	435	4	194	289
118. Hernia	5	284	10	289	5	598	73
119. A.—Affections of the Anus Fistula, etc.	2	30	1	32	1	46	20
B.—Other affections of the Intestines :—							
Enteroptosis	1	3	—	4	—	5	14
Constipation	1	39	2	40	1	1,287	1,582
120. Acute Yellow Atrophy of the Liver	—	—	—	—	—	2	3
121. Hydatid of the Liver	3	14	—	17	1	3	6
Carried forward	97	2,919	173	3,016	111	45,328	46,011

RETURN OF DISEASES AND DEATHS FOR THE YEAR 1933.

Diseases	In-Patients					Out-Patients	
	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1932	Yearly Total Admissions	Yearly Total Deaths	Total Cases treated	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1933	Male	Female
Brought forward	97	2,919	173	3,016	111	45,328	46,011
VI. DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM—*continued.*							
122. Cirrhosis of the Liver :—							
(*a*) Alcoholic	1	3	1	4	—	1	—
(*b*) Other forms	—	12	3	12	—	13	3
123. Biliary Calculus	—	4	—	4	—	5	10
124. Other affections of the Liver :—							
Abscess	—	20	1	20	1	62	37
Hepatitis	—	5	—	5	1	70	84
Colecystitis	—	14	1	14	2	26	66
Jaundice..	—	5	—	5	—	50	40
125. Diseases of the Pancreas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
126. Peritonitis (of unknown cause) ..	—	15	8	15	1	15	11
127. Other affections of the Digestive System	—	3	1	3	—	13	11
VII. DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM (NON-VENEREAL).							
128. Acute Nephritis	2	32	1	34	—	144	173
129. Chronic	—	12	1	12	1	44	57
130. A.—Chyluria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B.—Schistosomiasis..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
131. Other affections of the Kidneys :—							
Pyelitis, etc.	—	7	1	7	—	21	20
132. Urinary Calculus	—	20	—	20	2	41	28
133. Diseases of the Bladder :—							
Cystitis	2	18	—	20	—	118	70
134. Diseases of the Urethra :—							
(*a*) Stricture	—	11	—	11	2	23	7
(*b*) Other	—	10	—	10	—	17	7
135. Diseases of the Prostate :—							
Hypertrophy	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
Prostatitis	—	26	4	26	1	23	—
Carried forward	102	3,136	195	3,238	122	46,023	46,635

RETURN OF DISEASES AND DEATHS FOR THE YEAR 1933.

Diseases	In-Patients					Out-Patients	
	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1932	Yearly Total		Total Cases treated	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1933	Male	Female
		Admissions	Deaths				
Brought forward	102	3,136	195	3,238	122	46,023	46,635
VIII. DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM (NON-VENEREAL)—*cntd.*							
136. Diseases (non-Venereal) of the Genital Organs of Man :—							
Epididymitis	1	15	—	16	—	13	—
Orchitis	—	4	—	4	—	45	—
Hydrocele	—	23	—	23	—	58	—
Ulcer of Penis	—	8	—	8	—	8	—
137. Cysts or other non-malignant Tumours of the Ovaries	1	22	—	23	1	—	20
138. Salpingitis :—							
Abscess of the Pelvis	—	45	2	45	—	—	57
139. Uterine Tumours (non-malignant)	—	16	2	16	1	—	18
140. Uterine Hæmorrhage (non-puerperal)	—	61	1	61	1	—	307
141. A.—Metritis	2	95	—	97	1	—	498
B.—Other affections of the Female Genital Organs :—							
Displacements of Uterus ..	—	8	—	8	—	—	18
Amenorrhœa	—	1	—	1	—	—	59
Dysmenorrhœa	—	3	—	3	—	—	198
Leucorrhœa	—	—	—	—	—	—	61
142. Diseases of the Breast (non-puerperal :—							
Mastitis	—	13	—	13	2	—	81
Abscess of Breast	—	5	—	5	1	—	17
IX. PUERPERAL STATE.							
143. A.—Normal Labour	3	336	1	339	16	—	190
B.—Accidents of Pregnancy :—							
(*a*) Abortion	1	102	1	103	1	—	73
(*b*) Ectopic Gestation	—	4	—	4	—	—	5
(*c*) Other accidents of Pregnancy	—	25	1	25	—	—	93
144. Puerperal Hæmorrhage	—	3	—	3	1	—	18
145. Other accidents of Parturition ..	3	9	—	12	—	—	11
146. Puerperal Septicæmia	2	9	4	11	—	—	18
147. Phlegmasia Dolens	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
148. Puerperal Eclampsia	—	1	—	1	—	—	2
149. Sequelæ of Labour	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
150. Puerperal affections of the Breast	—	1	1	1	—	—	2
Carried forward	115	3,945	208	4,060	147	46,147	48,382

RETURN OF DISEASES AND DEATHS FOR THE YEAR 1933.

Diseases	In-Patients					Out-Patients	
	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1932	Yearly Total		Total Cases treated	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1933	Male	Female
		Admissions	Deaths				
Brought forward	115	3,945	208	4,060	147	46,147	48,382
IX. AFFECTIONS OF THE SKIN AND CELLULAR TISSUES.							
151. Gangrene	—	13	3	13	—	22	6
152. Boil :—							
Carbuncle	—	19	—	19	4	1,201	683
153. Abscess :—							
Whitlow	—	15	—	15	—	181	90
Cellulitis	10	170	4	180	11	862	454
154. A.—Tinea	2	26	—	28	—	94	58
B.—Scabies	—	2	—	2	—	410	327
155. Other Diseases of the Skin :—							
Erythema	—	9	—	9	1	172	153
Urticaria	—	1	—	1	—	159	179
Eczema	—	7	1	7	—	721	606
Herpes	—	6	—	6	—	32	36
Psoriasis	—	1	1	1	—	43	43
Elephantiasis	—	1	—	1	—	1	3
Myiasis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Chigoes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cutaneous Leishmaniasis	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
X. DISEASES OF BONES AND ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOUS).							
156. Diseases of Bones :—							
Osteitis	3	19	—	22	2	26	13
157. Diseases of Joints :—							
Arthritis	—	16	—	16	1	133	235
Synovitis	—	5	—	5	—	15	11
158. Other Diseases of Bones of Organs of Locomotion	—	12	1	12	—	16	7
XI. MALFORMATIONS.							
159. Malformations :—							
Hydrocephalus	—	—	—	—	—	31	23
Hypospadias	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spina Bifida, etc.	—	1	—	1	—	2	4
Other malformations	1	12	1	13	1	1,137	1,030
Carried forward	131	4,280	219	4,411	167	51,406	52,344

RETURN OF DISEASES AND DEATHS FOR THE YEAR 1933.

Diseases	In-Patients					Out-Patients	
	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1932	Yearly Total		Total Cases treated	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1933	Male	Female
		Admissions	Deaths				
Brought forward	131	4,280	219	4,411	167	51,406	52,344
XII. Diseases of Infancy.							
160. Congenital Debility	—	1	1	1	—	23	19
161. Premature Birth	—	2	1	2	—	2	6
162. Other affections of Infancy	—	3	1	3	—	6	2
163. Infant neglect (infants of three months or over)	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
XIII. Affections of Old Age.							
164. Senility:— Senile Dementia	—	3	1	3	—	16	11
XIV. Affections produced by External Causes.							
165. Suicide by Poisoning	—	2	2	2	—	—	1
166. Corrosive Poisoning (intentional)	—	6	3	6	—	—	1
167. Suicide by Gas Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
168. Suicide by Hanging or Strangulation	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
169. Suicide by Drowning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
170. Suicide by Firearms	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
171. Suicide by cutting or stabbing Instruments	—	1	—	1	—	1	—
172. Suicide by jumping from a height	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
173. Suicide by crushing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
174. Other Suicides	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
175. Food Poisoning:— Botulism	—	4	—	4	—	4	7
176. Attacks of poisonous animals:—							
Snake Bite	—	2	—	2	—	5	1
Insect Bite	—	1	—	1	—	8	5
177. Other accidental Poisonings	—	3	1	3	—	7	3
178. Burns (by Fire)	—	22	6	22	2	70	69
179. Burns (other than by Fire)	1	10	—	11	—	100	75
180. Suffocation (accidental)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
181. Poisoning by Gas (accidental)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
182. Drowning (accidental)	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
183. Wounds (by Firearms, war excepted)	—	14	—	14	—	32	8
184. Wounds (by cutting or stabbing Instruments)	5	123	1	128	2	1,394	459
185. Wounds (by fall)	1	70	—	71	2	268	226
Carried forward	138	4,547	236	4,685	173	53,846	53,240

RETURN OF DISEASES AND DEATHS FOR THE YEAR 1933.

Diseases	In-Patients					Out-Patients	
	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1932	Yearly Total		Total Cases treated	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1933	Male	Female
		Admissions	Deaths				
Brought forward	138	4,547	236	4,685	173	53,846	53,240
XIV. Affections produced by External Causes—*contd.*							
186. Wounds (in Mines or Quarries)	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
187. Wounds (by Machinery)	—	—	—	—	—	11	1
188. Wounds (crushing, *e.g.*, railway accidents, etc.)	—	3	—	3	—	32	6
189. Injuries inflicted by Animals, Bites, Kicks, etc.	2	8	—	10	—	255	141
190. Wounds inflicted on Active Service	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
191. Executions of civilians by belligerents	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
192. A.—Over fatigue	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
B.—Hunger or Thirst	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
193. Exposure to Cold, Frost bite, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	35	3
194. Exposure to Heat :—							
Heatstroke	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sunstroke	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
195. Lightning Stroke	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
196. Electric Shock	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
197. Murder by Firearms	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
198. Murder by cutting or stabbing Instruments	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
199. Murder by other means	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
200. Infanticide (Murder of an infant under one year)	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
201. A.—Dislocation	—	13	—	13	—	36	14
B.—Sprain	—	4	—	4	—	62	20
C.—Fracture	10	129	6	139	9	123	57
202. Other external Injuries	3	146	4	149	4	968	458
203. Deaths by Violence of unknown cause	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
XV. Ill-defined Diseases.							
204. Sudden Death (cause unknown)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
205. A.—Diseases not already specified or ill-defined :—							
Ascites	2	19	—	21	—	26	31
Oedema	—	2	—	2	—	11	6
Asthenia	—	25	—	25	1	496	642
Shock	—	1	—	1	—	—	1
Hyperpyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	138	97
B.—Malingering	—	4	—	4	—	8	1
XVI. Diseases, the total of which have not caused ten Deaths	—	1	—	1	—	62	67
Total	155	4,904	246	5,059	187	56,107	54,789